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Kilgore

SEED CO.

BLACK VALENTINE'S

ANNUAL
GUIDE
1921

Plant City
Florida

BEANS ARE
AMONG OUR
VERY BEST
PAYING TRUCK
CROPS FOR
SPRING

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, all Clovers, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Pepper, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Squash, Spinach, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabaga and Watermelons.

MARCH.—Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans, Benne, Bermuda and all other grasses, Broom Corn, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chicken Corn, Chufas, all Clovers, Collards, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Sweet, Field and Kaffir Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumbers, Goobers, Soja and Velvet Beans, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Egyptian Wheat and Watermelons.

APRIL.—Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Broom Corn, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chicken Corn, all Clovers, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Goobers, Velvet and Soja Beans, Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelons and Egyptian Wheat.

MAY.—Pole and Field Beans, Benne, Beggarweed, various Grasses, Broom Corn, Field, Chicken, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Chufas, Goobers, Velvet and Soja Beans, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra and Egyptian Wheat.

JUNE.—Beggarweed, Chufas, various Grasses, Goobers, Egg Plant, Velvet and Soja Beans, Broom, June and Kaffir Corn, Millets, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabaga, Collards and Egyptian Wheat.

JULY.—Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Egg Plant, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard,

Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet Beans, and Sunflower.

AUGUST.—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Pepper, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflower, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas.

SEPTEMBER.—Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

OCTOBER.—Alfalfa, White and Burr Clover, various Grasses, Bush Beans, Barley, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch and Sage.

NOVEMBER.—Alfalfa, Natal, Rhodes and Rye Grasses, all Clovers, Barley, Buckwheat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats and Vetch.

DECEMBER.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, all Clovers, Collards, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Vetch and Oats.

KNOW YOUR BUSINESS BETTER

When accompanied with order for seed or any other item listed in the catalogue, you can secure any of the following periodicals or publications at prices shown, which is about one-half of regular price.

FLORIDA GROWER.—Published weekly at Tampa. Florida's leading authority covering citrus, poultry, general farming and live stock. Regular price \$2.00; with order \$1.15 per year.

SOUTHERN RURALIST.—Published semi-monthly in Atlanta. One of the South's foremost periodicals, covering general farming, stock and poultry raising. Regular price 50c, with order 25c per year.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL.—Oldest and leading poultry journal of the United States. Published in Chicago. Regular price 75c; with order 40c per year.

THE CHICK BOOK.—From the breeding pen through the shell to maturity. It contains the experience of the world's leading poultrymen and all the latest and most trustworthy information about

hatching, rearing, fattening, marketing and shipping of newly hatched chicks. Regular price 50c; with order 30c postpaid.

HOW TO FEED POULTRY FOR ANY PURPOSE WITH PROFIT.—A complete and authoritative treatise on feeding all classes of poultry. Formulas to meet every probable requirement and for fowls kept under all conditions. Practical rules for feeding and how to adapt them to individual requirements. A text book for beginners and a reference book for the expert. Regular price \$1.25; with order 70c postpaid.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—A complete guide to the successful hatching and rearing of chicks by modern artificial methods. Regular price \$1.00; with order 55c postpaid.

Any of the above periodicals or poultry books sent without order at regular price. If you are interested in poultry, here is an opportunity to secure some good books at about half price, when purchased with seed order.

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IMPORTANT

We would call attention to the fact that prices listed in this catalogue are not guaranteed to hold good throughout the season. Of course, so long as the present stock lasts there will be no change, but if we find it necessary to replenish stock it is possible there would be some change, in which case you will be advised promptly.

NOTICE

Make remittance by check, money order or stamps with order and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by Express Companies, Banks and Postal Departments for collecting and returning money.

Postage.—Don't have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

Parcel Post Weight.—Parcel Post weight has been extended to 70 lbs. up to and including the third zone. Many times you can get good big orders cheaper by Parcel Post than express and often cheaper than by freight. Of course, large quantities,

freight or express is cheaper, but any weight up to 48 lbs. will go just as cheap by Parcel Post as freight or express, for example: we can send a bushel of beans from Plant City to Okeechobee for 65c by Parcel Post, whereas the Express rate would be 87c and freight would be \$1.04.

Our idea for dwelling on this transportation subject at such length is due to the fact that any aid to our customers in service or saving is of vital importance to us.

Parcel Post Rate.—First pound 5c, each additional pound 1c. For example: 5 pounds would be 9c. First quart 6c, each additional quart 2c, peck 20c. This rate applies to any point in Florida.

Warranting Seeds.—Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good seeds as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

SEED BED START RIGHT

It would be far better to cultivate one acre in a thorough practical manner, than to butcher at ten acres in a slipshod way.

When preparing your seed bed; whether it be ten feet square or a hundred acres, break up the ground good and deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Where seed beds are desired for starting plants, same should be thoroughly broken or dug up. Broadcast some good vegetable fertilizer containing three to five per cent ammonia at the rate of five pounds per hundred square feet, then thoroughly mix same with the soil. After this is done it is always best to let bed stand for three to five days, during which time your fertilizer goes through a chemical

reaction, rendering the chances much less liable to destroy the vitality of your seed. When you are ready to plant your seed, if same are to be sown broadcast, take a rake and freshen up the soil, if seeds are sown in drill, of course the ground is freshened by opening the row. Do not plant any small seed over half inch deep. It would be better to simply press into the soil many of the small delicate seed by the use of a light roller or board. Be sure that your seed bed is kept moist, for it does not take long for it to dry out below the seed, however, do not make it too wet, but never let it become dry, as this will ruin the germ after once started, and a poor stand if any at all will be the result.

PROMPTNESS

Promptness our motto. If we cannot fill your order promptly on receipt of same, we will tell you by return mail. We will not wear out your patience completely by holding your order and money until we can receive the goods, which perhaps had not been ordered when your order was received.

Bush, Pole, Lima and Field Beans

Bush Beans

Green and Wax Podded Varieties

THREE PECKS SEED PER ACRE.
Not Prepaid.

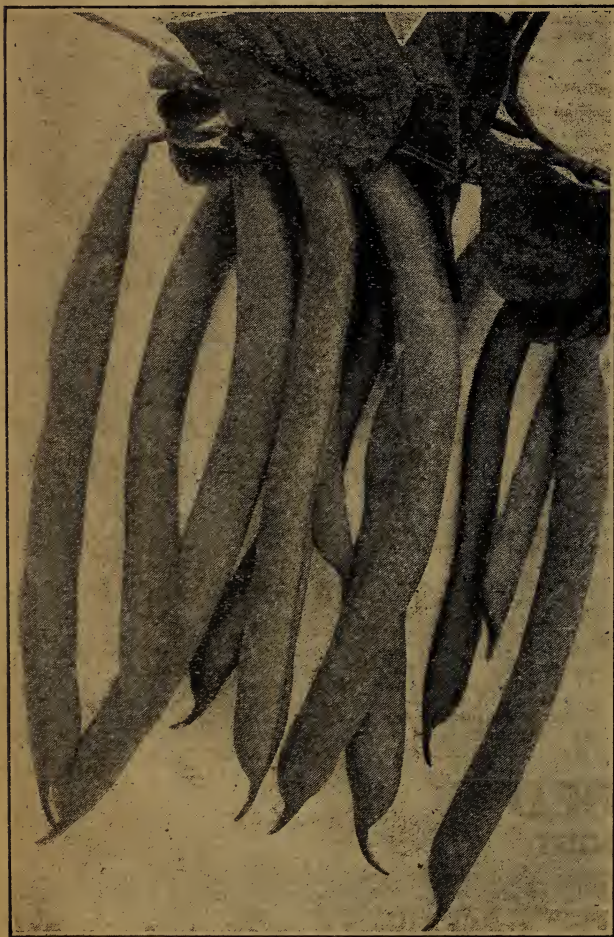
INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Early beans always bring a big price. Of course it is discouraging and difficult sometimes in trying to put early beans on the market, but

it's worth trying for.

Growing Green and Wax Beans for the Northern Market are among our most important and profitable truck crops. Earliness is an important factor.

Culture.—Beans are one of the greatest money crops and can generally be counted on. This is a vegetable that is used North, South, East and West. The price, of course, depends upon the supply, quality and manner in which they are packed. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock or low pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed with corn or some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. Where you desire to follow with something else plant in 5-foot rows, so that you can plant between rows before you finish harvesting beans; if, however, you do not care to follow crop, plant in 3-foot rows. The green podded are



Giant Stringless Beans

the most salable as a general rule. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring plantings begin the first of January and continue until April. For fall crop, from middle of August until middle of October. Main crop planted on Florida East Coast, from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a bean every 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high grade bean or vegetable fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. Our bean seed is as near rust proof as is possible to have them, being grown in sections not affected by rust.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. No. 35 (45 days). Entirely stringless and very hardy. Will stand more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round snap bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.90, bu. \$10.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. No. 36 (45 days). One of the earliest varieties, and a bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.90, bu. \$10.50.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. No. 37 (46 days). Is a standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific. Early round green-podded variety. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.65, bu. \$9.50.

Black Valentine. No. 38 (43 days). One of the earliest round green-podded beans and a great favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.65, bu. \$9.50.

Refugee 1000 to 1. No. 42 (55 days). A standard and among the very best green podded types for spring or fall. Not quite as early as some of the other varieties. Fine quality, enormously productive and heavy foliage which gives great protection to fruit in case of frost or other unfavorable weather conditions. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Kilgore's Stringless Valentine. No. 39 (43 days). Very prolific, entirely stringless, long round green pod, finest quality. Will remain firm and tender many days after maturity. Seeds somewhat similar to Red Valentine, only considerably larger. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.90, bu. \$10.50.

Longfellow. No. 40 (45 days). Superior variety of long green-podded bean. Splendid shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.90, bu. \$10.50.

Extra Early Refugee. No. 41 (48 days). A decided improvement over the old Refugee, being ten days earlier. A very popular round green bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

New Davis White Wax. No. 43 (50 days). A great favorite with truckers in some sections. Productive and withstands rust better than other varieties. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. No. 44 (48 days). Pods are a very attractive bright yellow color and a first-class shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Hodson Wax.

No. 45 (55 days). Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.90, bu. \$10.50.

Pole Beans

PECK TO ACRE

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead.

No. 50 (60 days). One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods, borne in clusters, very productive. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$12.00.

Kilgore's Florida Pole

Bean. No. 51 (56 days). Productiveness and growth similar to Old Homestead. Green podded; seeds are pure white, and of the most delicious flavor. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$12.00.

McCaslan Pole Bean.

No. 53. Said to be one of the very best Pole types. Large, green pods, fine producer and excellent for either snap or shell beans. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$12.00.

Lima Beans

BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE

Henderson's Bush Lima.

No. 59 (65 days). Beans are small but a popular variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$11.00.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean



Fordhook Bush Lima

Fordhook Bush Lima. No. 60 (70 days). One of the very finest dwarf varieties. Large seeded and of delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.50, bu. \$16.50.

Dreer's Pole Lima. No. 65 (80 days). Produces very large beans. Well known and extensively planted all over the South. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$12.00

Butter Beans

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Butter Beans Old Florida Pole. No. 66 (75 days). Striped seeds and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$12.50.

Butter Beans Old Florida Bush. No. 61 (65 days). This is very much like the Old Florida Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior to the regular Old Pole Beans, because it is earlier, more prolific and, best of all, you do not have to stick them. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$12.00.

Navy Beans

HALF BUSHSEL SEED TO ACRE

Navy Beans. No. 71. This crop has been grown with considerable success and on a variety of soils. It requires but little fertilizer, or if your soil is good it is not absolutely necessary to use any, however, a little always helps. We are sure it would pay our Florida farmers to grow this crop, if for nothing more than home use.

Surely this crop is worth every grower's consideration, as it is non-perishable, beans can be pulled when mature and threshed months later at your leisure. You can grow from 10 to 15 bushels per acre and with very little fertilizer if any. Navy beans will do well on any class of land that is adapted to growing other beans, or on soil ranging from ordinary piney woods to a muck bed. Planted from first of March until June. Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00.

Beets

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Beet growing for the market is on the increase with our Florida truckers and usually nets the producer handsome returns.

Detroit Dark Red. No. 80 (75 days). A splendid blood red, tender and sweet; small top, uniform growth and fine round shape. Particularly desirable for market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Early Blood Turnip Beet. No. 81 (75 days). A most excellent variety for either home or market garden. Deep blood red, fine shape, fine producer, early and not stringy. One of the most desirable for any use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Lentz Improved Turnip Beet. No. 82 (75 days). This variety is planted extensively here in this State and is considered one of the standards. However, not quite as deep blood as Egyptian or Eclipse. Excellent quality and uniform size. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Long Smooth Blood.

No. 83 (80 days). Splendid keeper and fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Crosby's Egyptian.

No. 84 (75 days). One of the very best turnip beets; of deep blood red. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance you cannot beat this variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Eclipse Blood Turnip.

No. 85 (75 days). Small top and quick grower, and retains its blood-red color after being cooked. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Large Red Mangel

Beet. No. 86. This is strictly a stock feeding beet which is used extensively through the North and West. Any farmer who has stock should grow a small acreage of Sugar Beets. A wonderful milk producer and used extensively by many dairymen throughout the country. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

White French Sugar.

No. 87 (80 days). This and the Large Red Mangel are two of the very best stock feeding varieties. French Sugar is perhaps richer in sugar, but said to not be as heavy yielding. For milch cows the stock beet makes a wonderful feed and should be planted more extensively by our Florida stock people. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. No. 88. Sow in the Fall, Winter or Spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus; makes delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the poultry beet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.



HAVE YOU EVER USED WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED MANURE? TRY IT. SAVE MONEY AND GET RESULTS.

Broccoli

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE

Postpaid

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact; same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown in Fall, Winter or Spring.

White Cape. No. 95 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Brussels Sprouts

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE

Postpaid

Improved Long Island. No. 26 (90 days). Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Cabbage

½ LB. SEED PER ACRE

Cabbage is listed among Florida's Standard truck crops, and is probably as sure as almost any other of our truck crops.

For the pointed types we recommend Charleston, Long Island and Jersey Wakefield, the former being the most popular. These are also the earliest varieties. In the round or flat heads, America, Succession, Early Summer and Early Dutch.

Culture.—Cabbage is a gross feeder, and therefore you must make your soil rich, using 1,200 pounds to ton high grade fertilizer. They are sown here almost every month in the year, but the main crop is sown from August to December. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, and be sure not to have the soil as rich as field to which you are going to transplant. For early varieties set in rows 2½ feet apart and 14 inches in the drill. The later sorts, being larger, should be set in 3-foot rows and 18 inches apart in the drill. We do not handle a pound of anything except genuine American grown seed, produced by the most reliable and time tried growers on Long Island. You will make no mistake in planting our seed, for they are as good as money can buy.

Large Charleston Wakefield. No. 102 (90 days). This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed headed cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Long Island Wakefield. No. 104 (87 days). Perhaps a little larger and also a little earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Good hard header and preferred by many to the Charleston. One of the very best of the Wakefield family. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

Selected Earliest Jersey Wakefield. No. 106 (85 days). The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early market or family garden. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.



America

America. No. 103 (85 days). Earliest large round headed type in existence. Matures with the Wakefields. Vigorous grower, extremely solid, sure header, not too large, all maturing at the same time, will stand long time without bursting and quality unsurpassed. When our Florida market cabbage growers become familiar with America, this wonderful variety will be among the most popular round or flat head types. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00.

Henderson's Succession. No. 101 (100 days). Largely planted at Coleman and other heavy cabbage growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and cannot be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Henderson's Early Summer. No. 100 (100 days). One of the most popular, earliest large with slightly round shaped head. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Florida Sure Header. No. 105 (110 days). Just as the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 107 (100 days). An old-time standard, well known by all growers of cabbage. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

All Head Early. No. 108 (95 days). One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.



Succession

Copenhagen Market. No. 109 (100 days). One of the very earliest large flat head varieties; matures with Charleston Wakefield. Seed imported from Denmark. Pkg. 15c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Red Ball. No. 110. One of the best heading medium size red varieties. Used extensively for pickling and slaw. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Chinese Cabbage or (Pe-tsai). No. 111. This exceptionally fine vegetable is of the cabbage family from the Orient and possesses some distinguishing characteristics which place it, as a cabbage, in a class entirely by itself. In shape it is unlike any other familiar type of the cabbage family. Its habits of growth resemble Cos lettuce, while the other leaves, except in their elongated shape, resemble ordinary cabbage leaves in general texture. When the outside leaves are stripped away, we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, presenting a cool, crisp, inviting appearance well nigh irresistible. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Celery

6 OZ. SEED PER ACRE

One of the crops that has brought our Florida growers very satisfactory returns during the past two or three seasons in succession.

Our genuine French grown Golden Self-Blanching Celery seed is absolutely the very best that can be produced. You may be offered seed at twice the price we quote, but it doesn't matter what you pay, you can not secure better seed. We import from France direct, from the grower producing some of the finest French stock in the world.

Culture.—First sowings are made in July in protected beds and continued until November. To grow fine celery you must have moist land and highly fertilized. Some of the most successful celery growers use from one to two tons of fertilizer per acre. When plants are about 4 inches high set in double rows 6x10 inches, or beds 2 feet wide and 30 inches apart. One ton high-grade fertilizer should be applied ten days before the plants are set, and second application one month after setting, and then 200 pounds of nitrate of soda every ten days until celery is ready to board for blanching.

Golden Self-Blanching. No. 27 (150 days). This is the most popular with all Southern market gardeners, and is far superior to all other sorts. Compact in growth, large stalks, and a beautiful rich golden yellow. Crisp and tender and free from stringiness. Our Golden Self-Blanching Celery Seed is grown for us in France by the originator, and can be depended upon for great purity and exceeding fine quality. We do not recommend the American grown stock, as it usually proves very unsatisfactory for a marketing variety, being pithy and thoroughly unreliable in most cases. Pkg. 25c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00, 10 lbs. \$57.50.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

White Plume. No. 28 (160 days). This is a magnificent type of the American grown celery. It is a white celery, whereas the Golden Self-Blanching is yellow. White Plume bleaches naturally without being boarded, and is a splendid variety for home use, but we do not recommend it for a marketing variety. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75.

Cauliflower

4 OZ. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Cauliflower growing for the markets is confined to only a few sections of the state. But a crop that usually gives good returns.

Culture.—Cauliflower, like cabbage, needs very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds, where they can be taken care of. Cultivation same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same.

We handle the very finest imported European grown strain of the Early Snowball and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States.

Henderson's Early Snowball. No. 72 (105 days). Beyond any question the best variety that can be planted here in Florida for the market. Pkg. 25c, oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00, lb. \$18.00.

Autumn Giant. No. 73. A valuable home variety. Heads large and white, remaining a long time fit for use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

Collards

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Culture.—About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

Collards will also make fine green feed for your chickens and cows.

True Georgia Whitehead. No. 128. A well known variety. The kind generally used throughout the South. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cabbage Collard. No. 129. Frequently heads up like cabbage, making a compact white head. In many cases preferred to cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



Cauliflower

Carrots

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Culture.—Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills eighteen inches apart and cover seed half inch deep. When two inches high thin out to four inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.



Carrots

CARROTS—(Continued).

Oxheart. No. 115 (90 days). Short, thick-formed variety, and of first class quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

White Belgium. No. 116 (90 days). A very large white sort, used principally for feeding stock. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Improved Long Orange. No. 117 (90 days). Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Half Long Danver. No. 118 (90 days). Very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Chatenay. No. 119 (85 days). Quality and productiveness the strong points of this particular variety. Uniform, smooth, sweet and tender. Rather thick and on the half long order. A fine shipper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cantaloupes and Muskmelons

POUND SEED PER ACRE

Cantaloupe planting as a money crop is expanding. However, there is room for a much greater increased acreage.

Our Cantaloupe seed are grown at Rocky Ford, which, of course, is the cradle of the cantaloupe. Our grower ranks among the very highest class growers, producing some of the best seed in the entire country.

Culture.—Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6 by 6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when same are four inches high.

Rocky Ford. Pollock 10-25 Salmon tint. No. 132. This is the finest and latest improved rust resistant Rocky Ford on the market. Said to be used by ninety per cent of Cantaloupe growers of Colorado, California, New Mexico and Arizona. Most beautifully netted and uniform, cuts and carries better than any Cantaloupe ever put on the market. If you want the best Rocky Ford Melon on the list, buy the ten-twenty-five. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Early Hackensack. No. 133 (95 days). A splendid early variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Banana Cantaloupe. No. 134 (95 days). Fine quality, grows from 15 to 25 inches long and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Honey Dew Cantaloupe. No. 135 (100 days). The Honey Dew averages from 7 to 10 pounds, smooth cream color, with thick flesh which is a sort of transparent greenish tinged with white. Very sweet and fine flavored. The Honey Dew melon is pulled while still a little green and shipped without ice to market and then offered for sale when prime. It is a large, handsome fruit, oblong in shape. Will ripen up, similar to the Banana, after being pulled. Having a very tough rind makes it a splendid shipper and good keeper. In describing this melon one grower says: "It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of the morning dew." These melons have sold in the Eastern and Western markets as high as one dollar each. Florida with her earliness, should grow some of the dollar kind. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

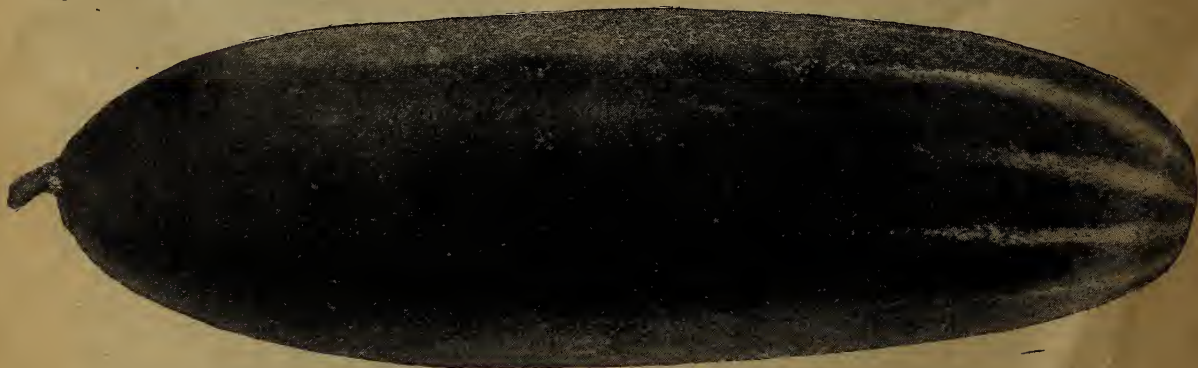
Old Georgia Muskmelon. No. 136. This is the old-timer, which grows large, meaty, fine flavor and a general favorite through the South for fifty years. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Cucumber

2 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

This is perhaps among the most universally grown of all Florida truck crops and one that pays well when put on the market early. Does not require as much expensive labor as many other crops.



Northern Market Cucumber

Our superior strain of Northern grown Cucumber seed can not be excelled. Same is grown under irrigation, where the seed crop can mature perfectly regardless of the uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances much more certain of a perfect and good crop. This is another of the very best money crops. Low black, or medium low soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing cucumbers. The early cukes

are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop.

Culture.—Make rows 4 feet apart and have the hill 2 feet in the drill, dropping 6 or 8 seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before they germinate. Fre-

quently two or three plantings have to be made to get a stand early. This crop is very subject to blight and we would advise spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, with 2 pounds arsenate of lead added to each 50 gallons, and spray once a week from the time they are 3 weeks old until they begin to fruit. The Bordeaux Mixture will help materially to keep off the rust or blight and the arsenate of lead will kill the worms. For spring, plant from January until April; for fall, August until October. Seed grown on alfalfa sod in sections where there is no blight or rust. All varieties shown are popular sorts. For lice use Black leaf "40," it will kill them.

Early Florida. No. 148 (63 days). We have seen this variety tried out for the past three years and pronounce it one of the very best that can be planted for the Northern markets. Splendid shape, not being real sharp on the ends like some other varieties; intensely green, making it an exceedingly desirable marketable sort. Try the Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular cucumber. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Henderson's Perfected White Spine. No. 149 (65 days). This variety is certainly Florida's standard and most popular of all other types. Makes the very finest market appearance, holding its most desirable dark green color long after reaching the most distant market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Davis Perfect. No. 150 (68 days). One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequalled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, dark glossy green color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Early Fortune. No. 151 (65 days). A great favorite with truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Klondyke. No. 152 (65 days). This has become a well known variety, which originated in the famous

Rocky Ford district. It is very early and of desirable shape. Retains color well, making it one of the most profitable varieties for shipping to the Northern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Northern Market. No. 153 (60 days). We desire to call attention to this special variety, as our aim is to ever put forth our very best efforts to get the best obtainable for our customers, for if we can give them something that will satisfy by making them money, the rest is easily figured. Northern Market is a new strain brought out within the last two or three years and tried out sufficiently to demonstrate its superiority as being one of the very best White Spine types on the list. Being larger, longer, more attractive market color than any of the other White Spine sorts. As a shipper there is absolutely nothing better and unhesitatingly we recommend it most highly to our customers, feeling confident our Northern Market will give fine account of itself once tried. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00.

Extra Early Improved White Spine. No. 154 (65 days). The most popular and for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Improved Arlington White Spine. No. 155 (65 days). One of the most perfect in shape, size, color and quality. One that is very popular with the market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Improved Long Green. No. 156 (65 days). An excellent to 10 inches long; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Chicago Pickling Cucumber. No. 157 (65 days). This is one of the very best pickling varieties. Small, green, slender and enormously productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Sweet Corn

PECK SEED PER ACRE
Not prepaid

Growing Sweet Corn for the early market is very profitable. Easily grown and handled with minimum amount of labor.

Do not plant the Extra Early sorts, for they never amount to any thing—only time and labor wasted. Any of the varieties we list as roasting ears or sweet corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers.

Culture.—Plant in well fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds nitrate of soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield, but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of tobacco dust and sulphur, drop-

ping a little in the bud. Ship in celery crates, 6 or 8 dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from first of January until March.

Stowell's Evergreen. No. 140 (75 days). This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other state for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00.

Country Gentleman.

No. 141 (70 days). This is a very superior variety of sugar corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zig-zag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed corn. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.85, bu. \$6.50.

Florida Roasting Ears.

No. 142 (80 days). Not a sweet corn, but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary sugar corn, and makes splendid table corn of superior quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Adams Early.

No. 143 (60 days). Not a sweet corn, but usually classed as one. Very early, about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and grown extensively for the market. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Golden Bantam.

No. 144. Exceptionally fine quality, early, golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed, flavored exceedingly rich and delicious. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.00.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

Egg Plant

¼ TO ½ LB. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

In many sections of Florida this is one of our very best paying truck crops.

Culture.—Light hammock land is the best for this crop, or any sandy loam may be well adapted to Eggplants. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. This is rather a difficult vegetable to grow if one does not understand the handling of same, but it is very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee county truckers make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over. For the Fall crop plant in June and July in seed beds or in the open field, where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use palmetto fans stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed bed, use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 pounds to one ton high grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms, add two or three pounds of arsenate of lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless.

No. 160 (120 days). A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very best that can be planted by the Southern truckers. Large fruits, attractive and the very best shipper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Black Beauty.

No. 161 (115 days). Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large variety. Fruit develops quickly; thick, lustrous, purplish black and of the finest quality. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00.



New York Improved Purple Spineless

New York Improved Purple Spineless.

No. 162 (120 days). Very large, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Florida High Bush. No. 163 (120 days). A heavy yielder, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great favorite with many shippers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.25.

New Orleans Market. No. 164 (110 days). This is a high bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush. Oval in shape and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00.

California Tree. No. 165 (112 days). The California Tree is one of the best high bush types, with the quality, color, productiveness and market appearance. Becoming quite popular with many of our Florida truckers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Your poultry need Ubiko Buttermilk Egg Mash to make them lay. See page 27. Write for booklet on these properly balanced feeds.

Endive

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL
Postpaid

Plant from August to February in drills 15 inches apart, and thin out to eight inches apart in the row.

Green Curled. No. 29. Hardest variety and most desirable for home use or market garden. Deep green leaves, beautifully curled and easily blanched. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Kale

Kale

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL
Postpaid

Green Curled Scotch. No. 30. This is about the best variety that can be planted here. Sow from August until December in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Kohl Rabi

Kohl Rabi

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the row.

White Vienna. No. 74. Clear, white flesh, short smooth leaves, fine quality. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Leek

OUNCE SEED TO 75 FEET DRILL

Postpaid

Leek. No. 75. Sow in fall, winter or spring in good rich soil half-inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant to rows 1 foot apart and 4 inches in the drill. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c.

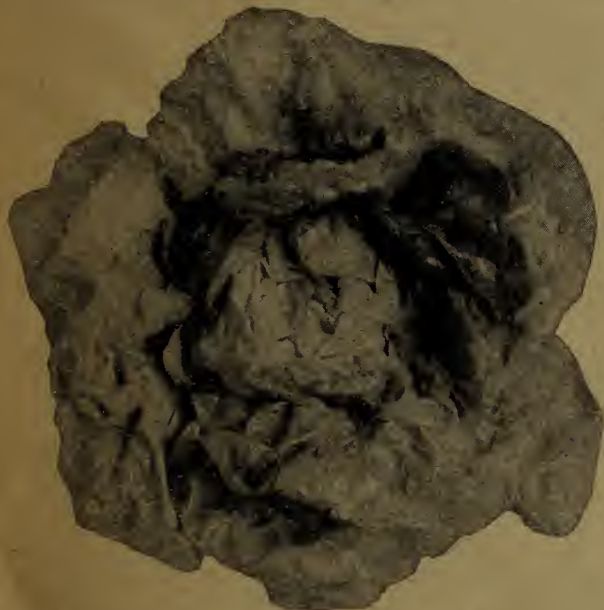
Lettuce

POUND SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Lettuce is classed in many sections among the largest and best paying fall and winter money crops for Florida.

Our Lettuce seed can not be excelled, as we secure our stock from the most reliable growers, that make a specialty of producing only the very highest type seed.



Big Boston Lettuce

We have one of the very finest strains of the Big Boston that it is possible to obtain. For the last few seasons there has been no little complaint in regard to getting the early sowing to germinate and which frequently meant a delay of at least two weeks in the crop, which in many cases meant unestimable loss to the grower, especially so where there was a ready market at good prices for the early lettuce. This is one of the points we are going to pay special attention to, making thorough tests as to the germination, which should insure our customers against a delayed crop on account of seed failing to germinate. Buy your lettuce seed from us—there is no better.

Culture.—First sowings are made 1st of September and continue until March. Low, damp, light or dark soil is suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to you cannot raise a seed bed. A great many who have water, cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.

Big Boston. Extra Select. No. 176 (75 days). This variety is by all means the best, and planted almost exclusively where desired for shipping to the market. Our strain of Big Boston is absolutely the very finest that is produced. We pay a premium for extra selection. Large, round, firm, finest header. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.



Iceberg Lettuce

Iceberg. No. 175 (74 days). A very superior and popular variety. Medium size head of wonderful solidity. Very crisp and always tender, and stands hot weather remarkably well. Outer leaves light green and main ribs of leaves curve to center, keeping head well folded, insuring a perfect blanching. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$16.50.

Florida Special. No. 177 (75 days). This is also a splendid all round variety for home use, or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.



Romaine or White Paris Cos

LETTUCE—(Continued).

Black Seeded Simpson. No. 178 (80 days). One of the very best that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Romaine or White Paris Cos. No. 179 (70 days). This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the state where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question, is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of Lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets and withstands both cold and heat better than lettuce. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Mustard

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Good green food for your poultry as well as table use.

Culture.—Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil and have drills 16 inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled. No. 183. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

New Chinese Smooth Leaf. No. 184. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Okra

8 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Okra is a splendid paying crop and one that is almost limitless in its productive period.

Culture.—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. In fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all, we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows three feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when three or four inches high thin out to one stalk every ten inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and besides it stops young plants from bearing.

The best way in which to ship is in six-basket tomato carriers. Take a piece of wrapping or newspaper large enough to cover bottom and sides and place in basket, leaving enough to cover top. Fill basket perfectly full and then bring the paper over and stick in edge of basket.



Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green.

No. 186 (45 days). This is the best variety for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. We secure this strain direct from Mr. Perkins, the originator. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

White Velvet. No. 187 (50 days). Well known variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

Florida Dwarf Favorite. No. 188 (45 days). This is a new introduction. Dwarf variety with long slender pods, which are not as intensely green as Perkins' Long Green. We believe this variety will become very popular, due to the fact that a dwarf variety producing long, slender pods is what many of the growers will want. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

DO NOT OVERLOOK NECESSARY POSTAGE ON SEEDS NOT PREPAID. BY ADDING POSTAGE, MAY SAVE DELAY.

Onions

3 TO 5 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

The Onion is one item of food used three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Florida should be producing more of this important article of food.

The Onion crop is among the best fall crops, and perhaps one of the safest. Onions are unlike many other truck crops, you do not have to dispose of it same day harvested, but it can be stored.

The latter part of September is early enough to plant Onions, as this crop will do nothing in hot weather, in fact it is next to impossible to get the seed to germinate until cool weather comes on.

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but of course the Bermudas are the most desirable and if taken care of properly after harvesting will keep in most cases.

Some seem to think Onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them keep for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the Onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less; therefore, great care should be exercised that same are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. Then the Onions should be removed to some barn or dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up. By all means harvest before the rainy season.

Culture.—First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when four or five inches high they are thinned out to five inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weeding is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in the open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the onion, therefore, our Florida hammock and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds seed to acre in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in field. Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better onion seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

Place orders early. It is much better to place your order in advance of planting time. You have everything to gain by doing this, as we do not require any money on order until it is filled and placing order early will insure getting your seed when wanted and may save you some money also, for in case the crop was short it would naturally mean higher prices, whereas if you had your order booked you would not have to pay the advanced price. We import our Bermuda Onion Seed and will be in position to make delivery as early as any seedman in the country.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. No. 190. Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkg. 10c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50.



Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion

White Bermuda. No. 191. The name is often misleading, for it is not a white onion, but straw colored. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00.

Red Bermuda. No. 192. Identical with White Bermuda, except in color, which is a light red. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00.

Louisiana Creole. No. 193. Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50.

Florida Prize Taker. No. 194. Does well in Florida. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00.

Australian Brown. No. 195. Very productive and a good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00.

cultivate in same manner as onions. When harvested in the spring the bulbs should be platted together and hung up in a dry, airy place, will keep six or eight months. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Parsley

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL
2 LBS. PER ACRE
Postpaid

Culture.—Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes two or three weeks.

Extra Double Moss Curled. No. 205 (90 days). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Parsnips

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL
Postpaid

Sugar or Hollow Crown. No. 207 (120 days). Sow from October to March in drills 18 inches apart. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Peas--English or Garden

1 TO 2 BUS. SEED PER ACRE
Not Prepaid

Garden Peas are classed among Florida's best fall and winter money crops. There is never an over production, and a crop that is not molested by insects, nor killed by frost.

There is a wide range of planting season, which is from middle of September to February. Garden peas are a crop that usually net the producer fine returns on investment.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

The English Pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them except while in blossom; which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom, it is a splendid idea to give them an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. To sow in double rows is a good plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop the peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require 2 bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small, smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska and Kilgore's Extra Early, which only require $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in double rows.

Onion Sets

Bushel 32 Pounds
6 TO 8 BUS. TO ACRE
Not Prepaid

From the sets you get your earliest green Onions.

As a rule the sets cannot be depended upon to grow large onions, but if early green onions are wanted to bunch for market, or home use, plant the sets. Put out in rows eighteen inches apart and five inches between the sets in the drill. Plant from September to March; use six or eight bushels per acre of sets.



Parcel Post rate on onion sets as follows: Pt. 4c, qt. 6c, pk. 13c, bu. 36c. Bushel 32 pounds.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	10 Bu.
RED BERMUDA, No. 198.....	.25	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$47.50
WHITE BERMUDA, No. 199.....	.25	1.50	5.00	47.50
CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA, No. 200.....	.25	1.50	5.00	47.50
YELLOW DANVER, No. 201.....	.25	1.40	4.75	46.50
SILVER SKIN, No. 202.....	.25	1.50	4.75	47.50
WHITE MULTIPLIER, No. 203.....	.35	2.00	7.50	70.00

Garlic

6 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Garlic. No. 204. Used for flavoring various meats. Planted same as onions from September to February and

PEAS—ENGLISH OR GARDEN—(Continued).

Extra Early Alaska. No. 210 (50 days). One of the earliest. A smooth pea, very productive, of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardiest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.



Thomas Laxton

Large Alaska. No. 211 (55 days). Resembles Early Alaska in general habit, only longer, larger and a little later. Grows about 2½ feet high, excellent quality and handsomely shaped pods. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Tall Telephone. No. 212 (75 days). An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet. Large pods, containing 6 to 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.50.

Bliss Everbearing. No. 213 (65 days). One of the second earliest, large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this pea is that it stands much cold. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone. No. 214. Seeing the need of a more satisfactory pea of the Old Dwarf Telephone type, we now offer this variety, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the Old Dwarf Telephone in the point of earliness and productiveness, and also from the fact that it is next to an absolute impossibility to keep the old original Dwarf Telephone from breeding back to its fore-parents, rendering a very undesirable character in many instances. Furthermore, many have been under the impression that the Old Dwarf Telephone was an early pea, which is not the case, as we have never been able to harvest a crop under eighty to ninety days, whereas the Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. However, pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance of the very best quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$14.00.

Kilgore's Winner. No. 215 (52 days). From our last few years' careful watchfulness, we pronounce this pea which we list as Kilgore's Winner, as being one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and one that is in great demand in the Northern markets. It is in a class with Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus and other early, large podded varieties, except that it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder than any of the

other large podded sorts. Quality unsurpassed, early, vigorous grower, beautiful dark green pods. Productive and grows to a height of thirty inches. This pea will please both the most critical market gardener and the markets. Give this splendid pea a trial and see the genuine merits of same. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

Kilgore's Extra Early. No. 216 (50 days). One of the very earliest smooth varieties and splendid quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Gradus or Prosperity. No. 217 (55 days). Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productiveness and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.40, bu. \$12.50.

Thomas Laxton. No. 218. This grand pea is indeed one of the winners and a very close rival to the Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, fine dark green color and very productive. Pods are large, long with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows 3 feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

Pepper

½ LB. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Pepper is among Florida's most important and popular truck crops. We believe Pepper is grown in practically every trucking section of the State.

Pepper is among our best paying truck crops and the harvest season one of such length that even though your crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are, the market will have time to strengthen before your crop is any way near through fruiting, which certainly gives more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other.

Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop, although any medium good soil will grow pepper. Plants can be grown in open field, where they are to remain, or grown in seed bed. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee county, pepper, like eggplant, is planted in protected beds in October, November and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. In North and Central Florida, where you desire to grow a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July and August.

Pepper and eggplant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than eggplant. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches



Ruby King Pepper

apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds to acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used. Ruby King is the standard variety and surpasses anything in the pepper line that we know of yet introduced.

World Beater. No. 225. Said to be a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and seems to possess many of the good qualities of Ruby King. From what we have seen of the World Beater, it is a very desirable pepper. Large, meaty, fine shipper, good shape and very mild. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$43.50.

Ruby Giant. No. 226 (115 days). Similar to Ruby King only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$43.50.

Pimiento Pepper. No. 227. Sweet and mild. Grown largely for canning and pickling purposes. No doubt every one is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. This is a large and fine flavored pepper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Red Cluster. No. 228 (100 days). For making pepper sauce. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Ruby King. No. 223 (115 days). The king of all large sweet sorts with our Florida growers. Planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. It has the quality, productiveness, size, shape and everything to make up one of the very best marketable peppers ever tried in the state. Our strain of Ruby King Pepper is one of the very best produced. No matter what price you pay you can get no better. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$38.50.

Chinese Giant. No. 224 (120 days). One of the largest of the sweet pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$53.50.

One bag of of real selected seed potatoes is worth three bags of the ordinary commission house stock of which there are thousands of bags sold each season. If you want the best at a very small difference in price let us supply you.

The quality of our stock is unexcelled and comes to us direct from the best seed sections of Maine and from the most reputable growers.

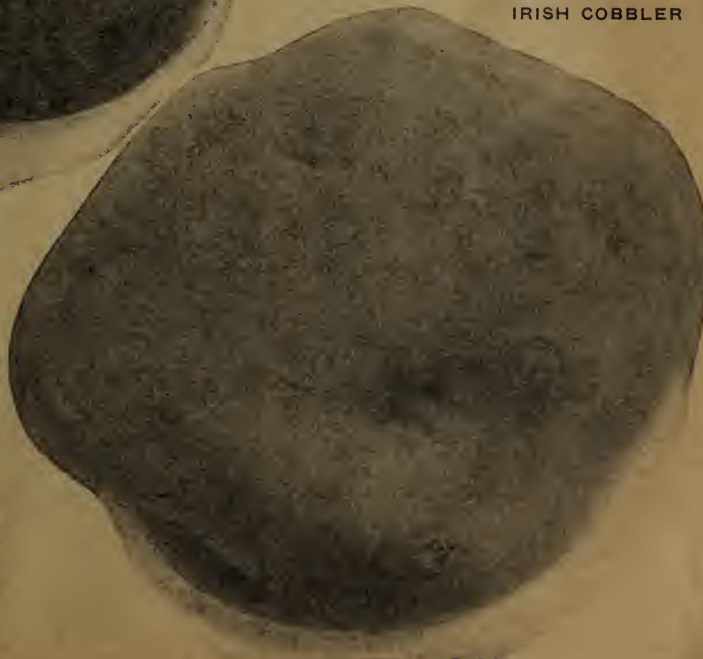
Culture.—In cutting the seed be sure to leave from one to two good eyes and a good piece of the meat, not merely a piece of the potato skin. By careful observation we have found that by leaving a good deal of the potato with the eye a much stronger and more vigorous plant will be secured. In the warmer and more southerly potato growing sections of the State, the early plantings begin around first of December, but the bulk of the crop is planted between January 10th and February 1st. Potatoes can be followed by a good corn crop, which is a general practice. If it is desirable to grow some follow crop after potatoes, make rows five feet apart, otherwise rows should be three to four feet apart, hills every fifteen inches in the drill. Use from one thousand pounds to one ton fer-



SPAULDING ROSE



RED BLISS



IRISH COBBLER

Potatoes

3 BAGS PER ACRE
Not prepaid

While the prospect may not look as bright for a paying Potato crop this spring as in some former seasons, but we must keep the fact before us, that of all the staple crops of the entire country Potatoes rank among the most important. Furthermore, a Potato crop is not such a tedious, long drawn out, expensive, labor consuming proposition as many other crops, and you can always make a fine corn crop after a Potato crop, which will pay the fertilizer bill for both and profit besides.

There are no better seed Potatoes than our genuine Maine grown selected seed stock.

POTATOES—(Continued).

tilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. First application five days before planting and second application thirty days after planting. Potatoes should be planted on rather moist soil. It takes three bags or seven and a half bushels seed to plant an acre.

Prices.—We can not guarantee prices listed here to hold good throughout the season, in fact, we look for a good, strong advance, hence, we most sincerely urge our customers to arrange for their seed at the earliest possible moment. Of course it is possible for us to size up the situation wrong, but we hardly think it probable in this instance.

Red Bliss or Triumph. No. 231 (75 days). A standard best known and most popular with the Florida truckers. An extra early, fine appearance, pink skin, white flesh and round shape. Pk. 80c, bu. \$2.80, 150-lb. bag. \$6.00.

Spaulding Rose No. 4. No. 232 (80 days). A standard almost as extensively as the Bliss in this State. This potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, medium length, more or less flattened and light pink, or flesh colored. Pk. 75c, bu. \$2.75, 150-lb. bag \$5.90.

Irish Cobbler. No. 233 (75 days). The earliest white potato and one that is growing in popularity every season. Very similar to the Bliss in size and shape. Of finest quality and one of the best keepers that we have seen tried in Florida; also splendid shipper. Pk. 85c, bu. \$2.85, 150-lb. bag \$6.25.

Our new strain "America" Cabbage is one of the finest round headed types. Extremely early.

Pumpkins and Cushaw

POUND SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

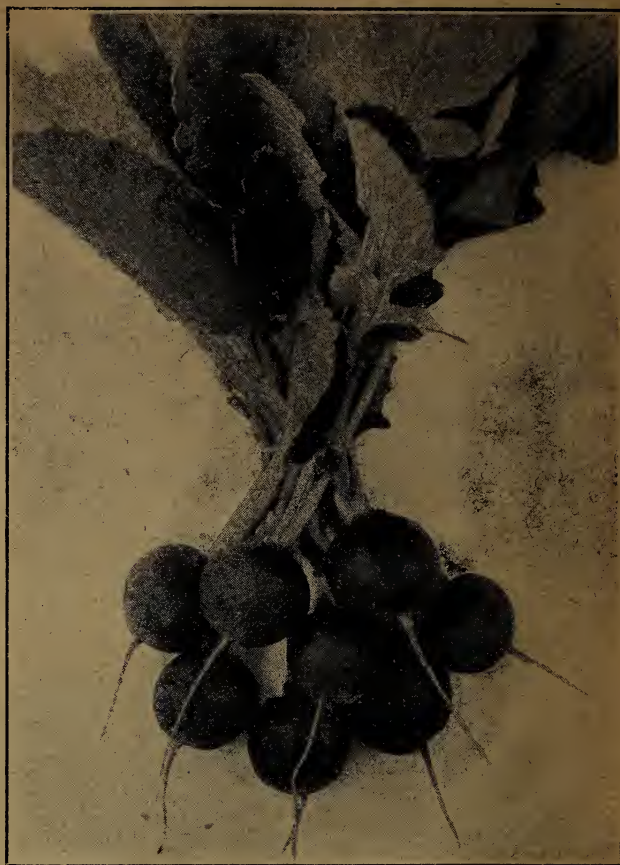
Every farmer should produce at least a few pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in your corn. Just before your last plowing go through the field dropping five or six seed every ten feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn. Many of the varieties will keep for months when housed and you will be surprised what wonderful feed pumpkins make for hogs and cows, aside from the fact that half dozen palatable dishes for the table can be made.

King of Mammoth. No. 235. This is one of the largest growing varieties, fine table quality and good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



King of Mammoth Pumpkin

Small Sugar. No. 236 (65 days). Small sweet pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and general table use. This variety seems to be closely related to what is known as the Indian Pumpkin, except Small Sugar is a trifle larger and perhaps not quite so red, but quite similar. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Scarlet Turnip Radish

Corn Field Pumpkin. No. 237 (70 days). A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Cushaw. No. 238 (70 days). Is green striped, excellent for pies and baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin. No. 234. Very early, meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cushaw, but much earlier. Good keeper, fine grained, dry and sweet. A large crook neck sort, with dark green skin, mottled with yellow stripes. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



Cushaw

Radishes

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Radishes are among the easiest and quickest of all vegetables.

Culture.—To have nice radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Bright Long Scarlet. No. 240 (23 days). The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip. No. 241 (21 days). One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

French Breakfast. No. 242 (22 days). Oblong in shape and white tipped, otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Long White Icicle. No. 243 (23 days). Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Mixed Radishes. No. 244 (23 days). Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Roselle

Postpaid

Roselle or Jamaica Sorrel. No. 76. Our seed is imported from the West Indies. The seed does not seem to mature perfectly here in Florida, hence our native grown seed is unreliable. It is perhaps one of the South's most valuable jelly plants. Grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted in March and April in hills 6 by 6 feet. Not only valuable but a beautiful ornamental plant. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Sage

Postpaid

Sage. No. 77. Very popular herb through the South. A perennial possessing medicinal properties; however, used principally for flavoring meats. In every garden there should be growing a hill or two of this valuable herb. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

Salsify

Postpaid

A very popular winter vegetable. Boil and serve with sauce, or make into fritters, which are said to have the flavor of fried oysters, hence the reason it is often referred to as the oyster plant. Drill in rows 18 inches apart and when 4 inches high thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill or 8 pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to December.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. No. 31. Best variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.60.

Spinach

Postpaid

Sow in spring or fall, one ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre in drills one foot apart.

Bloomsdale. No. 32 (110 days). Pkg 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Squash

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

The growing of Squash has been a paying and satisfactory truck crop during the last three or four years. Easily grown, easily handled, small amount of labor required. Few truck crops can be handled with as small expense and quick returns. Earliness the main feature for big prices.



Hubbard Squash

Culture.—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable.

The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties, 2 pounds per acre, running sorts, 1 pound.

For bush varieties have rows four feet apart and hills two feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 4x4 feet. Put six or eight seed in each hill, and thin out to two plants when three inches high. Squashes here in Florida are a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For fall planting from August until October.



Early White Bush

Early White Bush or Patty Pan. No. 251 (45 days). By far the most popular variety of all for shipping purposes. Very early, maturing in six weeks from time of planting. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

SQUASH—(Continued).

Early Yellow Bush. No. 252 (45 days). Same shape and growth as Patty Pan, but yellow in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Mammoth White Bush. No. 256 (50 days). Almost identical with Early White Bush, only much larger and not quite as early. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck. No. 257 (50 days). The most popular variety of all the yellow crooknecks. During the last season or two this type seems to have made a wonderful growth in popularity as a big seller in all markets. Giant Summer is the earliest and most vigorous grower of all other crookneck varieties, and the deep yellow color gives fine market appearance. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Cocozelle. (Italian Vegetable Marrow) No. 255 (50 days). Vines are of bush habit and produce large, elongated fruit. Dark green at first, but as the fruit matures it becomes a lighter green in color. When the fruit is six to eight inches long it is in best condition for table use. While the fruit is young, a very desirable vegetable delicacy can be produced by slicing and frying. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Hubbard. No. 253 (70 days). A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin and is very fine for making pies or baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.35.

Boston Marrow. No. 254 (70 days). Also a running sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Tomato

$\frac{1}{2}$ LB. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Tomato is the banner truck crop of Florida. This crop probably brings more revenue to the State than any other truck crop grown, and this is perhaps due to universal scope covered by Tomato growing in Florida.



Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe is the most popular Tomato grown in Florida. There is absolutely no other Globe type on the market that excels our Selected stock. If you want the finest Globe Tomato to be had, our Extra Selected stock will meet your approval in every sense. Our Tomato seed are grown from the very best types, produced by one of the oldest and most reliable tomato seed growers in America. You will make no mistake by using our tomato seed.

Buy the best tomato seed; if the quality of seed counts in any crop, it is undoubtedly in a tomato crop.

This is one of the greatest money crops for Florida trucker. Earliness is one of the important features. However, the tomato is very susceptible to cold, and should be planted in well protected beds to get early plants. Tomatoes are also planted in the open field when the danger of frost is thought to have been past and seem to do almost as well as where they have been transplanted. The tomato will do well on almost any kind of soil from a sand bed to muck pond. When planting tomatoes we advocate planting two varieties, one of the Globe family and the other of the Earliana family, for we have seen it happen season after season where the grower who plants the early sorts will sell several hundred dollars worth of tomatoes before the Globe or second earliest come in. There is almost always a good demand for the earliest tomatoes, regardless of variety.

To start with, your land should be put in good condition after turning it, a half to ton of hardwood ashes broadcast and harrowed in will give good returns. Then lay off

rows four to five feet apart, and open a furrow and drill in twelve hundred pounds high grade fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. Now you are ready to set the plants, which should be six to eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud three feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast first plantings are made latter part of September and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For fall crop, plantings are made July and August.

An insect generally known as Thrip is no doubt the worst enemy to the tomato. The thrip is only one-twenty-fourth of an inch in length, soft-bodied, head and thorax orange colored, with yellow abdomen and a very active little creature. Upon being hatched they at once attack the tender blossom or bud, and if there is more than two or three to each blossom great harm will be done to the crop if there is not something done immediately. There have been as many as fifteen or twenty counted in a single bloom. This will cause the bloom to shed and consequently no fruit will set.

Remedy.—Black Leaf, "40," which is a tobacco decoction, has been found most effective. Use half pound Black Leaf "40" to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied with either a knapsack or compressed air sprayer, with plenty of pressure in order to force the spray into the bud thoroughly covering all blossoms.

If there should be any sign of leaf eating insects or worms add two pounds of arsenate of lead (paste) to each barrel of Black Leaf spray, which will kill them.

Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe. No. 261 (92 days). We doubt if there was ever any type of Globe Tomato seed that made such rapid gain in popularity and became so well and favorably known in such a short period of time. We believe our Select Globe to be absolutely one of the very best Globe Tomatoes on the market. In this Select Globe, believe that we have a tomato that is as near perfect as it is possible to get a type. When we say selected, we mean nothing less, for in addition to this being one of the very finest and as near perfect types as it is possible to have, we are paying our grower a bonus for extra selection. Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe is more productive, vines remain green and in bearing longer, more fancy fruit, better shape and truer to type.

We booked large quantities of this seed months ago, for growers who had planted this seed last spring and which orders were entirely volunteer. Perhaps your neighbor is a planter of our Globe, see what he says about it. Kilgore's Selected Globe has genuine merit and will not disappoint you. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$38.00.

B. B. No. 262 (100 days). A large fruited, smooth, scarlet, main crop sort. Very popular with some growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.90.

Early Detroit. No. 264. Heavy yielder, firm, smooth fruit, and rather globe-shaped. Uniform size, fine quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

Old Blue Stem Duke of York. No. 265 (105 days). It is called blight proof tomato. Not the best quality, but one that makes fine market appearance and a splendid shipper. During the last few years it has become almost impossible to grow tomatoes in some sections of the State on account of blight, and the Duke of York is practically the only variety that can be grown with any success where this disease prevails. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$27.50.

Livingston's Globe. No. 266 (95 days). One of the most beautiful of all tomatoes, and one that has taken best in the markets. Not especially productive, but very few culls. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkg. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$3.90, 10 lbs. \$37.50.

Hilborn Globe. No. 267 (95 days). This well known and excellent strain of Globe Tomato needs no introduction. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$47.50.

Livingston's Globe. (True Blue Sealed Package) No. 268 (95 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$48.00.

June Pink. No. 269 (90 days). Very early and exceedingly productive. Rather on the Earliana order. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

Red Field Beauty. No. 270 (105 days). A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first-class tomato for market or home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

New Stone. No. 271 (105 days). From the old Stone, which from time to time has been bred up, and it is a question as to whether the Stone tomato has ever been surpassed by any other variety for a main crop. Medium early,

color bright red, large size, solid, smooth and meaty. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. No. 272 (85 days). Very popular, extra early sort, belongs to the Earliana family. Productive, large, solid. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.90, 10 lbs. \$28.00.

Spark's Earliana. No. 273 (85 days). One of the very earliest popular bright red sorts and a heavy yielder. Planted very extensively in some sections of the state. We have a superior strain of this variety, which we are confident will please where an Earliana tomato is wanted. If you want a tomato that will give you an enormous yield of good quality fruit, plant the Earliana. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.75.

John Baer. No. 274. From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine tomato. Said to be one of the very earliest smooth, red tomatoes grown. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$33.00.

Ponderosa. No. 275 (110 days). Not only the largest, but the heaviest tomato grown. Fine for home use. Bears medium early and has a delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.90.

Plum Tomato. No. 276 (100 days). Fruit round and red, about the size of a plum. Ripens early and is used for pickling or preserving. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00.

Turnips and Rutabagas

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Turnips make a very desirable crop to grow for hogs, cows and poultry in addition to table use.

Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain the best quality. This is not a shipping crop, but often pays well when grown for local market.

Culture.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. No. 278. One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Purple Top Globe. No. 279. Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 280. This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Purple Top Globe Turnip

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS—(Continued)

Early Purple Top Strap Leaf. No. 231. Is another well known and most popular of the early purple top varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Early Purple Top Milan. No. 232. A splendid sweet early flat variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

White Globe. No. 233. Pure white, large and heavy cropper. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Southern Prize. No. 234. About the same as Seven Top, only makes much nicer roots. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Early Florida. No. 235. If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple top turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Long White Cowhorn. No. 236. This variety is a great drouth resister, as it is deep rooted. Considered a very fine turnip by many. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Yellow or Amber Globe. No. 237. One of the most popular yellow globe turnips. Very heavy cropper and fine keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Rutabaga, American Improved. No. 238. One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender, and very productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



American Improved Rutabaga

Watermelon

POUND SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

A big paying crop when conditions are right. A Watermelon crop can be produced with minimum amount of labor and other expense. Think of the large acreage that can be handled by a single attendant.

A watermelon crop can be produced on soil and under conditions where other crops can not be grown with any success. Fine melon crops can be grown in the young groves and old rested fields, and in addition to the melon crop in the young grove, you can raise a good corn crop, which can be planted in the middles before the melon vines cover the ground.

If you desire to secure some of the very best watermelon seed stock that it is possible to produce, and that which is dependable in every way, we can supply you this type of seed. Our melon seed is not grown by a melon broker, who ships all the fancy melons and after shipping season harvests the residue and culls, and then brands same "choice watermelon seed."

Our Extra Select Melon seed is produced by a man that never grew a watermelon for the market in his life, but who is strictly a seed grower, with all the modern facilities for growing and saving the very best that honest effort and human ingenuity can produce. The growing of our watermelon seed is under the skillful supervision of our grower from the breaking of the ground to placing the seed in the bag. This work is not entrusted to some irresponsible negro or blunderous white person.

We realize just how much earliness counts with a watermelon crop, therefore, we have our seed produced just as far North as the very best seed can be properly matured and which will give the size, earliest and best yields to our southern conditions. You can not make a mistake by planting our

melon seed.

Watermelon Growing.—Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of soils in Florida that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pine land. New land is usually best. It is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for five or six years afterwards.

Preparation.—The land should be broken by January first to conserve all moisture possible and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed to make a good seed bed.

Fertilization.—The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer two weeks before planting the seed, although a second application may be made when the vines begin to run if the soil is moist. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks two weeks before planting at a rate of 2 pounds per hill or 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizer should analyze about 5% ammonia and 7% phosphoric acid.

If a second application is to be made, about one-third of the application may be scattered around the plants and cultivated in just when the vines begin to run.

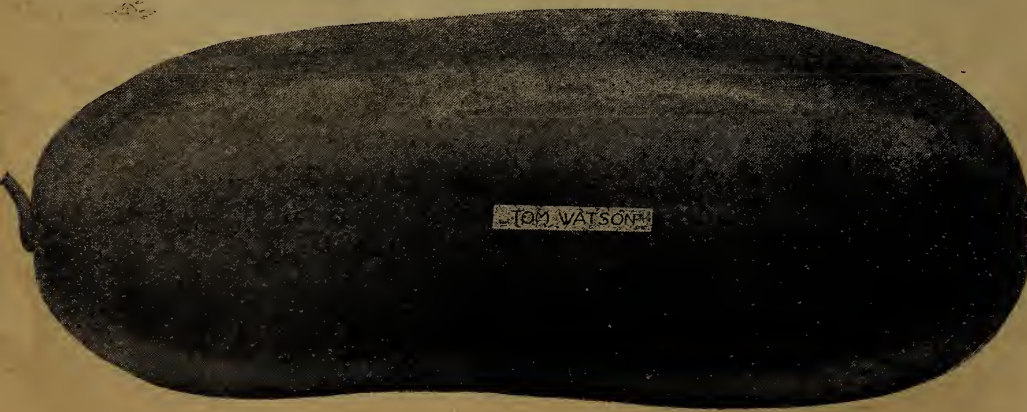
Planting.—The first planting for an early crop should be made about January 20th and up to February 10th in Middle and South Florida, 10 to 20 days later in North Florida.

The checks are laid off before fertilization 8 by 8 feet. At planting time freshen the soil in checks, drop the seed by hand and cover about two inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made, from 8 to 10 days apart, to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

Soaking the Seed.—It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put the seeds in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours; keep the water warm meanwhile.

Build a fire on the ground and keep it burning long enough to heat



the ground two feet deep; then dig out a hole in the center of the heated soil and pour hot water into it to prevent burning the seed. Place the soaked seed in the hole and cover them with warm soil. Leave them over night, then plant immediately.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things.

Cultivation.—Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost will likely cause severe frost injury.

Tom Watson. No. 290 (100 days). This melon has become one of the most popular with all Florida growers for shipping to distant markets. It is a large, long, dark green melon, tough rind, and is an excellent melon in every respect for shipping or for home use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Georgia Rattlesnake. No. 291 (100 days). A standard and well known variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Florida Favorite.

No. 292 (95 days). Quality is unsurpassed; extra early, nicely shaped, dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home use or Southern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Kleckley's Sweet.

No. 293 (95 days). Another very popular sort. Early, flesh very sweet, crisp, solid heart, and uniform growth. Hard to beat for home use or nearby markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

Alabama Sweet. No. 294 (95 days). Attractive, large oblong melons, fine quality, free from stringiness, tough rind. Fine shipper and home favorite. Re-

sembles Florida Favorite. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Irish Gray. No. 295. This is an entirely new melon, and judging from the description given by some of the growers, it will become a very popular shipper. Productiveness of the Irish Gray is truly wonderful, producing more good merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety. Eating quality unsurpassed, the sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet the flesh is very firm and compact. Color of rind gray and very tough, making it one of the very best shippers and size uniformly large. Even after ripe the rind will not sunburn and turn yellow as many other types do. Now we would not recommend that you plant your whole crop with this melon, but try a few and prove for yourself whether or not it is any better or as good than the types we already have. The strongest point claimed in favor of the Irish Gray is the shipping qualities. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$12.00.

Excell. No. 296 (98 days). The Excell is classed as a fine shipper. Grows to large size. Dark green skin with indistinct stripes, with a shade of lighter green. The



Kleckley's Sweet

meat is crisp, fine flavor, free from hard centers, small seed cavity and a good rind. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Field Seed

Our Field Seed list carries only such varieties and types best adapted to Florida. All recleaned, well bagged, highest standard goods.

Barley

Not Prepaid

Barley. No. 298 (120 days). Barley planting is rapidly increasing, especially by poultry raisers, for the purpose of furnishing great quantities of green feed and grazing during the fall and winter months. For this purpose it is highly recommended and is classed with rye in some sections of the South. Plant from September until January. Use half bushel seed drilled in 3-foot rows, or a bushel and a half broadcast per acre. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.



Barley

Look your order over and see if it cannot be sent by parcel post at a saving over express or freight.

Beggarweed

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Of the many splendid cover, hay and pasture crops, this is among the very best. Will choke out practically all other noxious growths.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Beggarweed. No. 299. Florida Clover. Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil. Makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggarweed turned under is equal to an application of high grade fertilizer. For young groves or truck lands there is nothing better.

Where the land is once well seeded with beggarweed you do not have to plant any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when three or four feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until same has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

Usually the beggarweed does not make its appearance until May or June, consequently does not interfere with other crops, and is generally ready to cut in 60 days from time it

BEGGARWEED—(Continued).

comes up. Crop should be planted during cloudy or rainy weather if possible, for it is quite tender for first few days, and very hot sun will kill it out entirely sometimes, just as it is coming out of the ground, and many would think it had never germinated. Under favorable conditions seed will come up in three to five days.

Beggarweed is not by any means a pest, as it can easily be eradicated either by cultivation or cutting before seed mature.

Beggarweed is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from three to five tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested the beggarweed will come up again, furnishing fine pasture until frost. Pkg. 10c, lb. 45c, 10 lbs. \$4.25, 100 lbs. \$40.00.

Benne

3 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Benne. No. 25. Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Try at least a few plants.

Culture—Plant from March until July, in 4 or 5-foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about three pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn.

Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small and flat. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Broom Corn

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Florida soil and conditions are wonderfully adapted to growing Broom Corn and there should be at least a dozen large and modern broom factories scattered over our State.

Standard Evergreen Broom Corn. No. 302 (90 days). When planting this crop you must exercise great care that you get the correct variety. There are many short brushed varieties that are only fit for making whisk brooms which would not be at all satisfactory for making sweeping brooms. You will find our Standard Evergreen among the most satisfactory, fine, long, straight broom brush types.

Culture—Prepare your land thoroughly and drill thinly ten pounds of seed per acre in three-foot rows, when two or three inches high thin out, leaving a stalk every two or three inches. Plant March, April and May. Cultivate same as corn. Pkg. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.



Broom Corn

Buckwheat

PECK TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE
Not Prepaid

Buckwheat is not grown extensively here in Florida, but does splendidly and owing to the ever increasing bee culture, believe buckwheat will be grown abundantly in a short time, as the flower is a most wonderful honey feed. Should be planted in the fall or early spring. Is a quick maturing cover crop, which benefits the land greatly when plowed under. Drill in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of one peck to acre or broadcast one bushel.

Japanese.

No. 304 (65 days). This variety is very early, Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Clovers**Alfalfa**

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Alfalfa (Grim). No. 125. This crop is not planted extensively in Florida, however, we know of some instances where it has been grown very successfully. We have record from one section of Florida as follows: 1½ acres sown during Christmas week 1918, 3 tons hay harvested April 17th, 3 tons May 19th, 1½ tons June 18th. To give an idea of kind of soil would state that the above crop was grown in the Everglades. Broadcast 10 lbs. seed per acre. Pkg. 10c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Alsike Clover

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Alsike Clover. No. 126. Alsike Clover has thus far only been grown in a very limited way here in Florida, but we believe the time is coming when it will be grown successfully and extensively.

We do not know of any large acreages being grown in the state, but there are many small patches here and there, where it is growing luxuriantly. Of the clover family, Alsike is the most hardy and will resist extremes of both heat and drouth. Alsike should be planted on fairly moist soil to do its best. In the Southern states, where clover has been regarded among the uncertainties, Alsike is displacing all other varieties. Plant at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, from October to February. Pkg. 10c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

Burr Clover

Postpaid

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Burr Clover. No. 303. Burr Clover is used principally for pasture—an annual legume and a wonderful nitrogen gathering plant and soil enricher.

Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass planted together will furnish a green pasture almost the entire year. Where sown together use three bushels (30 lbs.) with five pounds of Bermuda. Where Burr Clover is sown alone use four to five bushels on well prepared land.

The seed are in small spiral burrs and there is usually much trash and soil with the seed, which is not at all objectionable due to the fact that same helps to inoculate the seed. Once started the growth is more luxuriant each season. In order to give seed a chance to mature do not graze after the clover has begun to bloom freely.

You will find large numbers of hard seed which do not germinate very readily, therefore it is a good idea to place seed in bag and dip in cold water, then submerge in boiling water for two or three minutes, then dip in cold water again. In this way you will soften the hard coated seed and get a better stand.

Burr Clover is sown here in Florida during the months of October, November and December. Pkg. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. (1 bu.) \$2.75.

Sweet Clover

15 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Sweet Clover (Melilotus)

A wonderful land enricher and fine for bees. Melilotus seems to thrive in various soils, such as medium sandy, loam, heavy

dark, clay, bottom and hill lands, but best on soil with lime content.

Sweet Clover is used largely for green manure, pasture hay and for the renovation of old thin, worn out soils. Relished by all kinds of stock and poultry.

Don't allow Sweet Clover to stand until it blooms if you desire to cut it, as it will lose all leaves and become woody.

This clover has a very hard seed coating and does not germinate very quickly if there is not sufficient moisture, therefore put it out in plenty of time. On well prepared soil sow from October 1st to May 1st broadcast, at the rate of 15 pounds of seed per acre, and harrow in lightly. Try a little of this clover, your land may be well adapted to growing it. Recleaned (scarified), No. 309, pkg. 10c, lb. 45c, 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Chufas

PECK SEED TO ACRE
Not prepaid

Chufas. No. 311 (90 days). This is among the very best and most reliable crops that can be grown for fattening hogs. Also a most excellent feed for poultry and especially turkeys. Plant peck of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.



Chufas

Field Corn

4 QTS. SEED PER ACRE
Not Postpaid

Why not grow some of your own feed? At the present feed prices it seems that the time is at hand when Florida farmers should give some earnest consideration toward better feed crops.

If you can not properly fertilize, cultivate and grow a large area, cut down the acreage to a small area that you can properly take care of, for a good acre yield on a small area is far more profitable than a small acre yield on wide area.

Our farmers know how to grow corn and about the best evidence of this is to note the wonderful increase in our corn production during the last two years. Instead of buying our feed, let's sell some. It is wonderfully comforting to know that the crib is sufficiently filled to carry us over to another harvest without having to purchase any high priced feed.

Our general crop seed corn selections are strictly Florida grown with the exception of the Prolifics, and which general crop types include Florida Flint, Kilgore's Poorland, Cuban or Havana Flint, and Boys' Corn Club. These are the cream of the State and will certainly produce results.



Boys' Corn Club

It is not an expensive crop to grow: one gallon of shelled corn is sufficient for one acre, and when the corn is almost matured, cowpeas, or beggarweed should be planted between the rows. These will furnish you with good forage for live stock; besides improving your soil for the succeeding crops.

By all means plant nothing but a Florida grown corn for general crop, as the Northern or Western corn is too soft, and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. This is a splendid follow crop after beans, potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the previous crop. Our seed corn is all selected, tipped, nubbed and hand shelled.

Bud Worm.—Frequently the late plantings are more or less affected by bud worms, hence it is always best to plant as early as possible, but with your late plantings if you are troubled with this pest, you will find that a pound of powdered arsenate of lead and three pounds of flour thoroughly mixed and dusted into the bud will be found very effective and render the chances much greater for growing a crop of late corn. Don't let weevils eat up from ten to twenty-five per cent of your corn. Keep them out by the use of bi-sulphide of carbon. With better cribs and little effort we can keep corn in Florida indefinitely.

Boys' Corn Club. No. 313. This variety is what we call our ace, and think it easily one of the very best all round corns ever grown in the state.

Planted extensively throughout the State and so largely grown by the various corn clubs that it has become known as "Boys' Corn Club," and never fails to do honor to the planter where conditions are half right. Corn Club originated in Marion County and has been grown by some of the best farmers for a quarter of a century. Splendid producer, absolutely dependable, flinty enough to withstand weevils, will make on high or low land and for general crop is one among the very best. Produces from one to three large heavy ears, small cob and very deep grain with shuck closing well over the end. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Florida Flint. No. 314. A Florida production, and the best all round white corn for general crop. Being very flinty it stands the weevils better than almost any other variety, except the Cuban Yellow. Good yielder, rather small cob with good, lengthy grain. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Poorland Corn. No. 316. A splendid white, flinty and rather prolific, making from one to three ears to the stalk. If your soil is so thin that you have failed to make the yield that you should have, try this variety and see the difference in results. We know of some farmers who used to plant other varieties and never made enough to do them, and are now planting Kilgore's Poorland Corn and always have corn to sell. This is not a soft corn by any means, but a very hard, white corn, just the thing that will withstand the weevil which is so disastrous to corn here in Florida. Kilgore's Poorland Corn makes good medium ears with fairly deep grain. Our Poorland Corn may be just the thing for your soil; try it. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint. No. 317. This corn will make under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardest of all flint corn, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Prolific. No. 318. This is some of the best prolific corn that has ever been planted in the State. Makes from two to four large size ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a good heavy yield and fill your crib with good early corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Hasting's Prolific. No. 319. A fine corn that is planted extensively through the South and too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

Snowflake. No. 320. A splendid variety for roasting ears, or very early feeding purposes. Large ears with long white grains. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$5.00.

Improved Golden Dent. No. 321. This is a splendid variety to plant in our State for early use, but too soft for a general crop. A great yielder, large grains and very early. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Hickory King. No. 322. Very popular throughout the South. Small cob, with broad, deep white grain. Exceedingly productive and does better on thin soil than most any other variety, but too soft for general crop in Florida. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Early Improved White Dent. No. 323. Prolific and splendid variety for early use. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Mexican June. No. 324. A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground, on which you desire to plant corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other southwestern states this variety is very popular, and a very good yielder. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Ensilage Corn

Illinois Ensilage.

No. 325. This is one of the very best varieties that can be used for silo purposes; in fact, it is used more extensively than all other ensilage corns combined. Aside from the fact that this variety makes more fodder than other ensilage varieties, it is a heavy yielder of large ears of pure white corn, which makes excellent roasting ears. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$5.00.

Pop Corn

Postpaid

White Rice.

No. 326. One of the very best for popping purposes. Will make an abundance of grain for poultry feed. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Egyptian Wheat

10 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Egyptian Wheat or White Seeded Chicken Corn.

No. 332 (120 days). This seems to have completely taken the place of what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn". Only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive, and is well adapted to our soil and which has been grown in Florida with great success, and will no doubt become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain that is far superior to Kaffir Corn or Sorghum for chicken feed. Often you will get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds seed per acre in 3-foot rows.

One of the best yielders of all the Sorghum or Kaffir families. Can produce two crops from one sowing. First cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Feterita

Not Postpaid

No. 334. Another specie of the Sorghum family, which resembles the Kaffir Corn, except grain is slightly larger. Feterita has large joints which put out suckers that produce well-filled heads often yielding half gallon seed per stalk. Feterita is perhaps one of the quickest maturing of all the Sorghum family. It is ready for the silo in two months from the time seed is planted. Like Milo Maize it is a wonderful drought resister. It would be well for some of our Florida farmers to try Feterita on their dry lands. Stools abundantly, heavy yielder. Plant and cultivate same as Milo Maize. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Grasses

More and Better Grass for Florida is one of the Seriously Considered Problems of Today

Bermuda Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

No. 336. For pasture or lawn, Bermuda Grass is the most permanent for the South. Will stand the most adverse climatic conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed are used, the ground should be well prepared with a fine smooth surface, as the seed are very small. In sowing, mix with fine soil in order that same may be distributed evenly. Seed should be sown from first of March to June at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and covered by using a roller or light smoothing harrow.

Do not be disappointed if the seed does not come up at once, for usually it takes from 30 to 60 days to germinate. For hog pasture Bermuda grass is hard to beat; it is excellent for chickens to run on.

Many object to Bermuda, thinking it is hard to eradicate, but this is not difficult, as smothering crops such as cowpeas and velvet beans, or any crop which keeps it heavily shaded will kill it out. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Carpet Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

No. 342. It looks as though this grass may become one of our popular and permanent grasses, adapted to our average Florida climate and soil conditions. Will stand ten degrees above zero, which means it should furnish good winter pasturage throughout the winter. And yet it can not become a pest, as it does not produce under-

ground rootstocks, and can be easily eradicated by plowing under. Carpet grass will grow under poorer soil fertility conditions than almost any other grass. All kinds of stock and poultry like it. We believe that the medium low or flat woods lands best adapted to Carpet grass. Break and harrow your ground and seed broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, then harrow in lightly or use a brush. ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.50.

Goobers

HALF BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

No. 345. Frequently the Goober is confused with the Peanut, but it is an entirely different proposition. The goober is strictly a hog feed, planted and cultivated similar to peanuts, but has only one seed to the pod, which is round and large. Can be left in the ground all winter without deterioration.

Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed in hills fifteen inches apart, or can be planted in corn like peanuts. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.15, bu. (25 lbs.) \$4.00.

Kaffir Corn

10 LBS. TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE

Not Postpaid

No. 347 (90 days). A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or live stock.

Plant from March until August in rows three feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, using ten pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage broadcast one bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir corn is a valuable feed for chickens, and is always found in mixed poultry feeds. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.25.

Italian Rye Grasses

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Italian Rye is one of our most valuable grasses for Winter lawns and pastures for Florida.

No. 333. Will not stand excessive heat and drouth, therefore must be planted in the fall or winter, say from October to February. If planted in the fall it will produce a beautiful green lawn all winter. This grass makes a rapid and luxuriant growth and is very valuable where immediate results are desired, but as soon as the warm weather puts in its appearance the Rye grass will disappear. Not only makes a splendid winter lawn, but will yield three or four cuttings of the most nutritious hay—makes quick and vigorous growth, but not permanent. Will not do well on land that is high and dry, but must have rather a moist or damp situation. Should be planted on well prepared ground same as for any other small and delicate seed. Broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, using roller or light harrow to cover the seed. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Paspalum Dilatatum

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

No. 339. Paspalum is quite promising with regard to becoming one of our standard grasses for Florida. It likes moist land best, but will grow on the medium high lands, but not quite so well as on the wet soils. Broadcast the seed at the rate of ten pounds per acre from June to April. Grows in tufts at first, and grows almost as fast in winter as in summer and keeps a fresh green growth coming all the time. A new grass for Florida, but those who have tried it are very enthusiastic, believing that it will be a most excellent permanent pasture, especially on our medium or low lands. In California, Paspalum is among the most valuable grasses for hay and pasturage. Stools and seeds freely. May be transplanted from subdivided stools. Grows throughout the winter, which should make it a most valuable winter pasture for Florida. Stock relish it as well or better than Alfalfa. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Rhodes Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

This grass has proven very satisfactory all over the state where conditions were at all favorable.

No. 340. Comes to us from Central and Southern Africa, which is a newly introduced forage plant. It is an annual, growing three to four feet

high with a large number of very long, narrow, tender leaves and few branching stems.

When grown from seed its growth is commonly erect the first season, but on the same ground it seems to make runner-like branches two to four feet long, which root at the joint and cover the ground quite rapidly. It has been our experience in Florida that the Rhodes Grass does best on medium low land; in other words, it seems to like more or less moisture. This grass promises to become one of our greatest hay crops.

The Rhodes Grass is planted in Florida in the fall, October and November, and from first of March to September. We suggest spring as the best time to plant. Put your land in first class shape and broadcast 10 pounds of seed per acre. Under favorable conditions this will be ready for your first cutting in four weeks, and from then on for several months can be cut once a month. Some sections of the state where conditions are favorable, 8 and 10 cuttings are made in one year, but ordinarily two or three cuttings of about one ton each to the acre is about the average.

This grass is easily eradicated by plowing it under before it has had time to reseed itself. Cut for hay about the time it begins to bloom. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Sudan Grass

20 LBS. PER ACRE
Postpaid

If you have not tried this grass, don't let another season pass without giving it a trial. It is far past the experimental stage.

Sudan Grass. No. 341. Every stock raiser and farmer should familiarize himself with the merits of this wonderful grass. For beef or milk, work or driving stock you will find it unexcelled. Stock find it particularly palatable and seem to prefer it to many other forage plants. Can be cut three or four times a year; easy to cure and makes exceedingly fine hay, and grows to perfection in Florida. Produces feed in abundance wherever grown, with or without rain. Marvelous drouth resistant and thrives in spite of excessive moisture. It is a tall annual grass, growing under favorable conditions to the height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly (which should be done to make the finest hay) makes a growth of 3 to 5 feet high. The stems are fine; the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered they stool abundantly, as many as a hundred stalks coming from a single root sometimes.

Sudan Grass lacks root stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect, cures easily and has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows thirty inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be much finer quality. Sudan grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture. You cannot miss it by trying some Sudan.

We feel that it is our duty to our customers to call attention to the danger of buying seed from certain districts, as Sudan Grass is a very close likeness to both Johnson grass and Sorghum and hybridizes readily with either.

We get our seed from Colorado, where, on account of the latitude and high altitude, Johnson Grass can not survive the winters, nor is the season long enough for it to seed, therefore you may depend on our seed as being absolutely free from this pest. Our seed is grown under irrigation, where the seed fills perfectly. Recleaned seed, pkg. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.85, 100 lbs. \$16.00.

Millet

Not Postpaid

Cattail or Pearl Millet. No. 350. This is one of the most valuable forage plants for continuous cutting of green feed. Every one who has stock should plant a few rows of Cattail Millet for green feed throughout the summer. The more you cut it the better it grows. It is eaten greedily by all stock. Plant in spring, as soon as frost is over, up as late as August, in 3-foot rows. Where drilled use 4 pounds per acre and 20 pounds broadcast. Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Golden Millet. No. 351 (Formerly German Millet) (60 days). For large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded, not less than one bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay plant March and April, which will enable one to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then for second crop plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast, one bushel per acre. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Milo Maize

FIFTY POUNDS TO BUSHEL.

Not prepaid

Milo Maize. No. 354. Is of the Sorghum family, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Somewhat like Kaffir Corn, more productive and 15 to 20 days earlier. Stands much drouth and will make a crop where corn would be a total failure. Plant in 3-foot rows and thin out plants 4 to 6 inches apart, using one peck of seed per acre, or if broadcast, use one bushel of seed. Cultivate same as corn or sorghum. Can be cut many times, stools heavily and makes fine silage. A splendid hog feed and relish by all livestock. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Oats

Among the best Fall and Winter grain and grazing crops for Florida.

BUSHEL 32 LBS.
Not Prepaid

Don't let your land stay idle during the Fall and Winter. Follow Corn, Cowpeas, Chufas, Cotton, Velvet Beans, Millet, Peanuts, Rice, Sorghum, Soy Beans and all truck crops with an Oat crop. Oats are not only very profitable for grain and grazing, but as a cover crop it keeps your land in better condition than had it grown up in grass and weeds.



Fulghum Oats

Our seed oats are re-cleaned and strictly Southern grown varieties. Southern grown seed oats for the Gulf States are far superior to Northern or Western seed.

Your land should be turned deep October 1. After it has been broken a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and leveling the ground. There are three ways in which you can plant, viz.: Open furrow, drill or broadcast. For Florida we would recommend drilling or broadcasting, as there is no special advantage in using the open furrow, as we do not have enough cold here in Florida to kill out oats; the chief reason for using the open furrow being to protect from freezes.

If you wish to plant in drills, make your drills 18 inches apart and cover seed 2 or 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, use a tooth harrow to put them in with. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or Ninety-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than two bushels of seed per acre.

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil. Or, if you have grain drill disc, the fertilizer may

OATS—Continued.

be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of 3 or 4 per cent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about the first of March.

Any of the following varieties will give you splendid results here in Florida; in fact, repeated tests have proven them to be about the only sorts that will give best results on our Florida soils. After your oats are harvested, sow the land to cowpeas.

Fulghum. No. 356 (110 days). Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt and a far heavier yielder. Rust proof, entirely fearless and drouth resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, allow us to say that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Qt. 10c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.75, 10 bus. \$16.50.

Texas Rust Proof. No. 357 (130 days). This is a variety which is very popular throughout Florida. But the name may be slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rust proof; however, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.60, 10 bus. \$15.00.

Burt or 90-Day. No. 358 (90 to 100 days). Quick maturing and one of Florida's most popular oats. A sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.60, 10 bus. \$15.00.

Hasting's Hundred Bushel Oats. No. 359 (130 days). A variety that has become very popular within last few seasons. Said to be rust proof, good cropper and early. Qt. 10c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.85, 10 bus. \$17.50.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oats. No. 360 (130 days). Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Qt. 10c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, 10 bus. \$19.00.

Peanuts

BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE.

Not prepaid

Peanuts are easily grown, easily harvested and among our very best standard feed crops.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida peanuts are far the best where grown, as they can be left in the ground until harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed to plant, however, this is not absolutely necessary, especially where you have plenty of moisture to swell the kernel sufficiently for it to come through the shell. If a little dry, better shell your seed. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant four acres, but where planted solid requires a bushel of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping seed in hill a foot apart. You can produce two crops per year on same ground of the Spanish types, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner Peanuts. No. 363 (120 days). This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all Fall until eaten out by the hogs. Qt. 10c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.75, 10 bus. \$16.50.

Improved Spanish (or Valencia). No. 364 (100 days). A bush variety with 2 to 4 peas to the pod making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness and most excellent flavor. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$29.00.

Small Spanish Peanuts. No. 365 (90 days). This is the little white Spanish and one of the surest croppers, very productive. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses and dogs as a whole grain ration. Qt. 15c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50, 10 bus. \$24.00.

Cow Peas

ONE BUSHEL PER ACRE.

Not prepaid

Reduce your fertilizer bill by the use of Cow Peas. There is no cover crop that will put your land in better

condition than a good crop of peas and in addition to a soil builder peas are a valuable hay and pasturage crop.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Impossible to plant too many peas—no crop will do more for your land. If your land is new there is absolutely nothing that will sweeten and put it in a good state of cultivation quicker than a crop of cowpeas.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of cowpeas turned under, and should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 or 4 feet apart, the first method requiring more seed and less labor, while to drill permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, are more easily mowed for hay and gives a heavy yield. From one to two bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from two to three pecks for seeding in drills or considerable less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow peas after your oats, tomato and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in weeds; put a cover crop of peas on it. The cost will be small and returns many fold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again. Plant every available foot of cultivated land in peas while not in use; in this way you can keep it in high state of cultivation. Cowpeas are more preferable than velvet beans for building up the land, as the peas are easier turned under and rot much more quickly and better to handle generally, and just as beneficial to the land.

For hay the peas are far superior, as the beans are more woody, and exceedingly hard to cure. The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, plant a vigorous upright variety like the Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron, and Brabham. When peas are sown broadcast with a small growing variety of Sorghum such as the Early Amber, at the rate of a bushel of peas and half bushel of sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

In growing a crop of peas for hay, our rainy season has to be considered, and by planting in March, such varieties as Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron and Brabham can be cut before the rain sets in, about the first of June. All varieties can be planted any time during the rainy season, and the hay cut after it is over.

A general practice in saving hay is to start the mower as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning and cut until noon. As soon as the upper surface of the cut vines is well wilted turn the vines over, exposing the other side to the sunlight and air. If the crop is very heavy this may have to be done twice. A splendid device for curing peavine hay is to make a pyramid consisting of four poles six feet long, joined at the top and held four feet apart at the bottom by means of crosspieces on which the vines are piled. The object of the device is to let the air circulate more freely and dry the vines with as little handling as possible. Leave the hay on these racks two or three days before hauling to the barn. A heavy rain may fall on the freshly cut vines and do little or no damage, but they should not be touched until the surface is well dried.

Iron. No. 368. This variety has become one of the most valuable peas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus and root-knot. The Iron is medium early and will stand more wet weather than any other variety known to us, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific, and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00, 10 bus. \$39.00.

Brabham. No. 370. This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as the Iron, and beyond doubt is one of the very best that can possibly be planted. For hay it beats them all, making an upright growth which, unlike most other varieties, holds the vines off the ground to some extent, making the cutting much easier. The Brabham is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early and where planted in March, April or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made, as after first cutting the stalk will give forth a fine growth for another cutting or good crop of peas. One Georgia writer terms it the most valuable pea in existence. The only way you can possibly make a mistake with the Brabham is by not planting it. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.50.

Whippoorwill. No. 371. One of the most popular peas throughout the South. Very early, prolific and makes good growth of vines, and for general purposes is one of the very best. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.65, 10 bus. \$35.50.

Wonderful or Unknown. No. 372. One of the greatest vine peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00, 10 bus. \$39.00.

Mixed. No. 373. Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Peas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improver, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Clay. No. 374. Well known and popular early variety, and not as heavy viner as some of the other varieties, such as Unknown and Iron. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.65, 10 bus. \$35.50.

New Era. No. 375. This is one of the earliest of all cow-peas. Splendid viner and a heavy producer; seed a dark speckled. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.50.

Black. No. 376. A standard variety. Very prolific and early to mature. Makes fine growth and is a heavy yielder. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.50.

California Blackeye. No. 377. If you want some of the earliest and best table peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50, 10 bus. \$54.50.

Early or Two-Crop Conch. No. 378. Most delicious table pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.50.

Yellow Sugar Crowder. No. 379. This is a magnificent table pea, and a variety that is well known throughout the South. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Rape

4 TO 8 POUNDS TO ACRE

Postpaid

Rape is among our most important Fall and Winter green feed crops, and will give fine returns for the small amount invested. Will do nothing through the Summer.

If you have never planted Rape, we would suggest that you lose no time in familiarizing yourself with the merits of this wonderful and valuable Fall and Winter green forage crop, where you have poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Every stock and poultry raiser should be familiar with Rape, which is one of Florida's best all round forage crops, and one which will pay the best returns for the amount expended. Where the soil is fairly good it is not necessary to fertilize; however, 200 to 300 pounds of 3 to 4 per cent ammonia goods will give fine results. Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand bed to a muck pond. If you raise chickens, cattle, sheep or hogs, do not overlook this one important and inexpensive crop. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the summer, as it will not stand much warm weather. Rape is best sown in drills four feet apart, using four pounds of seed per acre. Can also be broadcasted, using eight pounds of seed per acre. However, it is better to drill, for two reasons; first, when drilled the crop may be cultivated once or twice, which of course is a benefit to any crop; secondly, where the stock is turned in they will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs,

sheep and cattle, Rape is a great fat producer, and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plan to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that some may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the Rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. It is authoritatively said that a pound of rape contains more food value than a pound of alfalfa, clover or vetch. Rape is a wonderful muscle, flesh and blood builder. To those who have planted rape it will not be necessary to urge you to plant again; but to those who have not grown it, you cannot afford to overlook this valuable crop.

Dwarf Essex Rape. No. 383. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.90, 100 lbs. \$17.00.

Rice

HALF BUSHEL TO ACRE

Not prepaid

Rice growing is a Florida golden opportunity that we fear is being overlooked generally. Small expense and not at all difficult to grow.

Why not grow a profitable rice crop on some of your idle or waste land?

Every year brings forth more interest in rice growing, and why not make it one of our staples?

The growing of rice in Florida is one of the crops that is overlooked. We have thousands of acres of the finest rice land in the world, and let us hope the time is not far distant when we will be shipping trainloads of this staple product out of the State instead of bringing in thousands of pounds annually.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill half bushel per acre in 2 1/2-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice bird season, which are very destructive to the crop. Planted in June and July will also miss the bird season.

Gopher Rice. No. 385. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad and flat. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Pearl or White Rice. No. 386. Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Qt. 15c pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Rye

Not prepaid

Positively one of the most valuable and dependable crops that can possibly be grown for an abundance of grazing throughout the Fall and Winter for all kinds of live stock and poultry.

Rye is among the very best Fall and Winter grazing crops. Splendid for all manner of live stock and poultry. Rye is a feed bill reducer and egg producer.

Anyone with stock or poultry who does not plant rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of rye as a winter crop and feed bill saver. You can graze the rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes rye is referred to as the poverty plant, as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, it is best to plant in drills, three feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where wanted broadcast, it will take one bushel to seed an acre.

Florida Grown Black Rye. No. 388. The standard variety planted here in our State and one that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Florida Black Rye will grow upright and tall, but all Western and Northern varieties have a tendency to fall over on the ground, making it very undesirable where it is wanted to cut for green feed. Ready for grazing in 6 to 8 weeks from time of planting. Results are always satisfying from a crop of Florida Black Rye. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Abruzzi Rye. No. 389. Highly recommended throughout the South, where it has been tried and advocated by some of the experimental stations as being one of the very best. Abruzzi is a tall growing variety, the same as Florida Black Rye, and a vigorous grower; early and splendid yielder of grain and an immense amount of grazing. This particular variety has given splendid results wherever tried, and is increasing in popularity each season. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Georgia Rye. No. 390. Very popular and large quantities are sold each year. But a variety that does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after growing to a height of 15 or 18 inches; however, where wanted for grazing alone, and not to cut, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

Sorghum

Not prepaid

Sorghum is one of our most valuable Southern forage crops and should be grown on every farm.

Sorghum makes an excellent feed for cows, horses, hogs, in fact, all manner of live stock. Fine for soiling, pasturage, hay and ensilage.

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage; several cuttings can be made, making it a very heavy yielder, which is rich in fat-forming elements. Being a deep rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use half bushel Sorghum and bushel of Cowpeas. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of peck to acre, where planted for making syrup use only 5 pounds of seed, or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed to acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. No. 393 (65 days). Probably one of the very earliest varieties, used almost exclusively for forage. Lb. 10c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00.

Sugar Drip. No. 394. This variety not only makes a large yield of forage but is a splendid variety for making syrup of superior quality. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Early Orange. No. 395. Well known throughout the South, and like the Early Amber is used principally for forage; however, not quite as early, but will yield a tremendous amount of feed. Lb. 10c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00.



Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane Sorghum

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. No. 396. This is perhaps one of the very best varieties on the list for syrup making of the very highest type. Stalks tall and large with juice in abundance, making the very best quality of sorghum syrup, which in many instances brings more money per gallon than sugar cane syrup. Not only valuable for syrup making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.35, bu. \$4.75.

Soy Beans

Not prepaid

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S MOST VALUABLE LEGUMES

The use of this bean is increasing rapidly, as is the case with all other forage crops. It has been found to grow well almost anywhere in the South, as well as further North. The Soy bean is strongly drought resistant and makes

hay in quality similar to the cowpeas, but not nearly so much vine, but makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay if cut before too old, which will make it more or less woody. The proper time to cut for hay is just as soon as the upper leaves begin to turn yellow.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas; the seed may be sown in drills of sufficient distance to cultivate once or twice at the rate of a peck of seed per acre, dropping three or four seed to the hill every foot, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel per acre, same as cowpeas. Can be planted with cowpeas—broadcasting half bushel beans and three pecks of peas to acre. The beans making an upright growth have a great tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. Of the many varieties the Mammoth Yellow is the most popular planted in the South, and can be planted at any time that would be suitable for the cowpeas.

Mammoth Yellow. No. 398 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00, 10 bus. \$39.00.

Sunflower

6 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Sunflower Mammoth Russian

No. 400. This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry raiser. Matures quickly, inexpensive to grow and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much as any other variety, and one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five or six weeks. Plant from March to September. Six pounds seed per acre, in drills three feet apart and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Tobacco

¼ LB. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Why not grow at least a part of the tobacco used by you? It's easily done.

Culture.—For your plant bed get a piece of new ground if possible and which will be least affected by weeds and grass, but if this is not practical, burn off a space for your seed bed and in this way you can destroy the various seeds that would be objectionable to a tobacco seed bed. Plant your seed in protected beds January and February, transplant in April and May. Rows four feet apart and two feet between the plants.

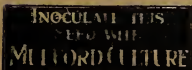
Sweet or Little Oronoko. No. 78. This is one of the very best chewing types. Cures a rich red, long narrow leaf, tough and waxy. Fine for sun curing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Choice Havana. No. 79. Used largely for cigars and pipe smoking. Very early with large, long leaf of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Velvet Beans

PECK SEED PER ACRE
Not prepaid

Velvet beans are among Florida's most valuable forage and soil building crops. If your land is new and full of sourness, there is no crop that will do more to sweeten and put the soil in first class condition than this wonderful legume.



INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Old Florida Velvet

Beans. No. 405. The Velvet Bean is the most rank growing annual legume cultivated for forage and is one of the best plants for the production

of feed, and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter it has no equal, and there are thousands of beef cattle fattened on velvet bean pasturage each fall and winter here in Florida.

It is not as good as cowpeas for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines so long and tangled that it is very difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is excellent quality. Aside from the immense amount of fall and winter grazing, it produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in fine condition for any following crop. It needs a long growing season, about six months to mature a crop. Therefore the seed should be planted early in order that the crop may mature before frost in case of an early fall. Plant from March to June and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to velvet beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smothers all grass and weeds, and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of velvet beans will smother out the worst Bermuda and nut grass infested fields.

Some plant their corn in six-foot rows, and when one to two feet high plant beans in the middle and in this way the beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows six feet apart, dropping five to six seed every two feet in the drill, using one peck seed per acre, or a bushel where broadcast.

Grazing usually begins about the time of the first frost and continues throughout the fall and winter, as both vines and beans remain in an edible condition and are one of our greatest stimulants to milk production. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The velvet bean is entirely immune from disease; the only thing ever attacking it is the caterpillar, which usually takes place about the time it begins to bloom. We are extensive dealers in velvet beans and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time. **Pkg.** 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

Osceola Velvet. No. 406. Said to be a cross between the Yokohoma and the Old Speckled Velvet Bean. Seed larger than any of the other varieties, flat shaped, splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned velvet bean. **Pkg.** 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

Chinese Velvet. No. 407. This bean is said to make more vine and seed than many others of the velvet bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the 100-Day Speckled Bean. Seed large, white, rather flattened. **Pkg.** 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

100-Day Velvet. No. 408. The introduction of this particular type Velvet Bean has made possible the growing and maturing a crop in any of the Southern States, which is not true of the other varieties which require a longer growing season, whereas the Hundred Day Bean only requires a hundred-day growing period. Hence the real value and advantage of this bean is earliness of maturity. In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of velvet beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement, but not nearly so much as the old type.

Where you are a little late in planting your crop, this is a splendid variety to plant, as it will make so much quicker than any other kind. **Pkg.** 10c, qt. 15c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$29.00.

Vetch

20 TO 30 LBS. PER ACRE
Not prepaid

Planted extensively throughout the South, especially in combination with other grains.

Winter or Hairy Vetch

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

No. 410. Another feed bill reducer. Some of the other Southern States are perhaps better adapted to growing Vetch, but it has been produced here with very satisfactory results. Well drained sandy land is best adapted to growing it. Vetch does not stand the summer heat, therefore it should be planted here in the State of Florida from October to December. It is a good scheme to plant Oats, Rye or some other grain with the Vetch as a supporting crop. Vetch should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, and where sown with other grain, 20 lbs. and a half bushel, oats, rye or any other grain used. Inoculation of the soil where Vetch is planted the first time is a matter of prime importance, as many failures are due to lack of proper germs in the soil, is a common experience, therefore we recommend Mulford cultures or any other standard culture. Hairy Vetch is adapted to a wide range of uses—makes excellent hay and furnishes pasturage of highest quality, and may be grazed in the winter and spring without materially reducing the hay crop. Hairy Vetch is well adapted as a winter crop in the South to grow in rotation with such crops as cowpeas, Soy beans, sorghums, millets and late planted corn. **Pkg.** 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$32.00.

Flower Seed in Bulk

Postpaid

We list only such varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida. In the average box of flower seed that are shipped into the South with beautifully lithographed packages, you will find hundreds that do nothing here.

	Pkg.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Aster, Mixed, No. 1	.10	.35	.65	....	....
Carnation Pinks, Double Mixed	....	....	....	....	....
No. 2	.10	.35	.65	....	....
China Pinks, No. 3	.10	.25	.45	....	....
Cosmos (Giant Mixed), No. 4	.10	.15	.25	....	....
Chrysanthemums, Mixed.	....	....	....	....	....
No. 5	.10	.30	.55	....	....
Cypress Vine, No. 6	.10	.25	.40	....	....
Dahlia, Best Mixed, No. 7	.10	.60	1.00	....	....
Four O'Clocks, No. 8	.05	.10	.15	....	....
Geranium, Mixed, No. 9	.10	.40	.75	....	....
Hibiscus (Crimson), No. 10	.10	.35	.65	....	....
Marigold, No. 11	.10	.25	.40	....	....
Mignonette, No. 12	.10	.25	.40	....	....
Morning Glory, No. 13	.05	.15	.25	.75	2.00
Nasturtium (Dwf. Mxd.).	....	....	....	....	....
No. 14	.05	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Nasturtium (Tall Mxd), No. 15	.05	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Pansy (French Mixed), No. 16	.10	.60	1.00	....	....
Petunia (Best Mixed), No. 17	.10	.40	.75	....	....
Phlox (Drommond Mixed).	....	....	....	....	....
No. 18	.10	.40	.75	....	....
Poppy, No. 19	.10	.25	.40	....	....
Salvia (Scarlet Sage), No. 20	.15	1.00	1.50	....	....
Sweet Alyssum, No. 21	.10	.40	.70	....	....
Sweet Peas (Mxd. Spencers).	....	....	....	....	....
No. 22	.10	....	.15	.50	1.75
Verbena (Mixed), No. 23	.10	.25	.45	....	....
Zinnia, No. 24	.10	.20	.35	....	....



Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

**Increase
Your Crops
and
Improve
Your Soil**



SOY BEAN



VELVET BEAN

At a Small Cost per Acre

An Investment Paying Wonderful Returns

Mulford Cultures contain millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants like those shown in the above illustrations. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to your crops, thereby increasing your yields.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Mulford Cultures are applied with the seed, at planting time. They cannot harm crops, soil or livestock. Their use requires no skill or experience. Follow the easy directions in each package.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend *Mulford Cultures*, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, with the same exacting care as *Mulford Anti-toxins*, *Serums*, *Vaccines*, etc., which are standard all over the world. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Literature sent upon request.

PRICES

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at following prices:

5-Acre Size ("Dollar per Acre").....	\$5.00	Small Size (Supplied only in four varieties, for	
1-Acre Size	1.50*	Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and	
1/4-Acre Size .....	.75	Sweet Peas)	\$.35

(These prices include delivery)

Alfalfa
Sweet Clover
White Clover
Alsike Clover

Burr Clover
Cow Peas
Soy Beans
Canada Field Peas

Peanuts
Vetch
Velvet Beans
Sweet Peas

Garden Peas
Garden Beans
Lima Beans
Beggars Weed and others

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

INSECTICIDE DEPARTMENT

Not prepaid

Our Florida growers are beginning to realize the importance of spraying. It is next to impossible to grow some crops without spraying. Practically all successful producers figure this feature among essentials in growing a paying crop.

ARSENATE OF LEAD PASTE.—Use from 2 to 3 pounds to a barrel, or 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the tender foliage and is very effective for caterpillars, cut worms and all leaf eating insects. Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER.—Pound 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.25, 50 lbs. \$20.00.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON.—Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils and for destroying ants and vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$3.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND PARIS GREEN.—A powder used for dusting plants of all kinds to kill sucking and leaf eating insects. Is also a preventive of rust. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.50.

COPPERAS.—Pound 8c, 10 lbs. 70c, 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BUG DEATH.—Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, sure death to all bugs and all leaf eating insects, and furthermore does not injure the plant as many other insecticides do. Everybody knows that it is dangerous to use arsenate of lead, paris green and many other insecticides on cabbage and other vegetables. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BLUE STONE.—Pound 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$3.25, 100 lbs. \$12.00, by barrel 11c per lb.

CARBOLINEUM OR PROTEXOL.—A wonderful insecticide, with many uses. For poultry yards and houses, hog lice, treat wood work, keeps rats from gnawing, corn treated before planting won't be molested by crows, splendid fly remedy, paint bee hives protects against moths and ants, protects shade trees against many insects and cancerous growths, a great preservative of wood, canvas, feed bags, ropes, nets, prevents dampness of concrete, cement, brick and stone. Only in gallon cans, \$1.75.

FENOLE DIP.—For fleas, lice and mites; the whole premises, yard, coops, runs and nests should be sprayed or sprinkled with a solution containing one part to fifty parts water, or about four tablespoons to gallon of water. Use any ordinary sprayer or sprinkling can. An occasional application of this Dip will keep down the insects and eliminate about 90% of the diseases that the fowl family is subject to. The quickest and surest way to destroy lice on fowl is to dip, using one part to 15 of water. The treatment will destroy all insects without injury to the bird. Fenole Dip goes a long way toward successful poultry raising. Is also recommended for dogs, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep. Full directions with each package. The Midget will be found a handy little sprayer. Pints and quarts, postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 55c, qt. 80c, gal. \$2.25.

FENOLE HOUSEHOLD USE.—A stainless Liquid Insecticide especially manufactured for household use. Roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes and flies. Occasional sprayings of Fenole in cracks, crevices, around kitchen sinks, wood boxes and everywhere these insects may have their hiding places, will help keep your premises free of these pests.

Fenole can be sprayed right on beds, bed clothing, delicate clothing, linens and curtains with absolute assurance that there will be no staining or injury whatever. The Midget will be found a convenient little sprayer. Full directions on each package. Pints and quarts postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 55c, qt. 80c, gal. \$2.50.

PARIS GREEN.—Can be made into a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes a splendid insecticide and fungicide. For all leaf eating insects there is nothing better or more effective, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

QUICK BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Sufficiently proportioned and ready for use immediately after adding water. A wonderful rust preventative if used in time. Carried in 5 and 10-pound packages. Ten pounds makes fifty gallons of spray. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.65.

TOBACCO DUST.—High grade strong snuff, not ground stems usually sold for tobacco dust and which is absolutely worthless as an insecticide. Lb. 8c, 10 lbs. 70c, 25 lbs. \$1.65, 100 lbs. \$6.00.

BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER.—Kills bedbugs, ants and roaches. Small pkg. 15c, medium size 35c, large size 65c.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA

Not Prepaid

The oldest and most effective spray for control of whitefly, and scale insects.

By using Schnarr's Spray Formula (for whitefly and scale) and Soluble Sulphur Compound (for rust mite, red spider and scab) you can keep your trees and shrubbery free from these

pests, and increase your yield from 25% to 100%.

Proper use of Schnarr's Spray will certainly pay. This material mixes readily with any kind of water.

Directions.—Dilute at rate of 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 100 gallons of water. Write for full information with regard to the use of Schnarr's Formula, Soluble Sulphur and Dry Lime Sulphur.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA (No charge for containers).—One gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. \$5.00, 10 gals. \$9.00, 25 gals. \$18.00, 50 gals. \$32.50.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR COMPOUND

Not Prepaid

For control of rust mite, red spider and sour or lemon scab. Granular in character, it dissolves instantly in any kind of water without special preparation.

For rust mites and red spider dissolve 3 pounds in each 100 gallons of water. For sour or lemon scab dissolve 6 pounds in each 100 gallons of water.

Schnarr's Formula will control the whitefly and scale insects, Soluble Sulphur Compound for rust mites, red spider and scab, making bright fruit. Where used in combination use in same amount as above, which will save an additional spraying. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00, 25 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

DRY LIME SULPHUR

Not Prepaid

Used for same purpose as the Soluble Sulphur Compound and used in same proportion. Will dissolve readily in water by simply stirring, but will not mix with Schnarr's Spray. Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. \$5.00, 100 lbs. \$13.75.

SULPHUR.—Can be used alone or with mixture for rust mites, red spiders and other insects that attack beans and various other vegetables. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.40, 125 lbs. \$6.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—Used largely for whitefly, rust mites, San Jose scale, thrip and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray that can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water, according to strength desired. One pound bar, 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.35, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

WATERMELON STEM END PASTE

Postpaid

ADEX WATERMELON STEM END DISINFECTANT POWDER.—Reduces lossage 20%, inexpensive, easy to use. A 50-cent package will make enough paste to take care of two or three carloads of melons and may be the means of saving a heavy lossage on any shipment. Full directions with each package. Price 50c.

BLACK LEAF 40

BLACK LEAF 40.—It's Aphs Insurance for field and garden. Kills Aphs on cabbage, melons, cucumbers, cauliflower, turnips and peas; onion thrips, leaf hopper and other soft-bodied, sap-sucking insects. Owing to the great strength of Black Leaf 40 only a small amount is required and the cost is low. Can be used with other sprays, each retaining its own efficiency. Recommended by agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Highly concentrated. Soluble in cold water, easy to mix, does not clog nozzles. May be combined with other sprays. 1-oz. bottle makes 6 gals. spray, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin makes 40 to 50 gals. spray, \$1.00; 2-lb. tin makes 160 to 200 gals. spray, \$3.25; 10-lb. tin makes 800 to 1,000 gals. spray, \$13.75.

Pyrox
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

FOR ROT, BLIGHT AND LEAF-
CHEWING INSECTS.

Is so smooth and fine that it goes through the finest nozzle without clogging—no waste of time in the field.

Everlastingly sticks to the foliage—even heavy rains do not wash it off.

Increases the yield from every acre—the copper it contains stimulates the foliage and enables the vines to produce to the limit.

Is positively death to all leaf-eating insects and prevents blight, rot, rust and other fungus diseases.

Price of Pyrox, f. o. b. Plant City. 1-lb. jar 45c, 5-lb. container, \$1.90; 10-lb. container, \$3.25; 25-lb. drum, \$6.75; 50-lb. drum, \$11.75; 100-lb. keg, \$21.00; 300-lb barrel, \$60.00.

kills leaf-eating insects and prevents fungus diseases as well. One preparation does both.

Mixes readily with water—saves time in that operation.

Sprayers

Prepaid

The lack of first class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply can not afford to not consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops in many instances. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work.

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pumps

Prepaid

Made with galvanized or copper tank and equipped with brass spray pump, with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and patent agitator.

Knapsack Spray Pumps are used for spraying many kinds of plants, for distributing disinfectants and for similar service. Myers Knapsack Pumps have and are being used extensively by the United States Government, large corporations, municipalities and individuals in sanitary work of every description, while gardeners, truckmen, and those who raise tobacco, cotton and similar crops, find them exceptionally useful and handy in their spraying work.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lid and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, five feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

This is one of the most dependable sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up, little to get out of order.



Price List, Perfect Knapsack

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose and Bordeaux Spray nozzle. Price \$15.00.

No. 331. Copper Knapsack Spray Pump, complete with hose and Bordeaux Nozzle. Price \$22.00.

Do not use Sulphur in Copper tank.

Myers Knapsack Spray Parts

Postpaid

Pump alone (no fastenings)	\$ 9.00
Tank alone (no fastenings) copper	12.00
Tank alone (no fastenings) galvanized	5.00
3-foot galvanized extension rods	.65
Fig. 1380—45 degree bend, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread	.50
Large rubber gaskets	.15
Leather cups	.10
Small leather connection washers	.02
Rubber hose (5-foot all connections)	1.85
No. 1559. 45-degree nozzle, fine for spraying under-side of leaf as well as top side	1.10
No. 550. Cyclone side outlet nozzle, spray up or down, making fine mist	.75
No. 1290. Straight nozzle	1.00
No. 1915. Regular Bordeaux nozzle	1.40
Complete set shoulder straps	1.75

THE MEYERS O. K. COG GEAR SPRAY PUMP.—With malleable iron base. Mounted complete with fifty gallon barrel. Has mechanical agitator, solid brass ram plunger. Ground bevel valve and seat.

Fig. 1570 illustrates the O. K. Spray Pump mounted on barrel, complete with hose, pipe extension, nozzle and mechanical agitator. The cylinder is what is known as a ram plunger, made of a solid brass tube with a closed end, which passes through a circular hemp packing, which adapts it for pumping hot, cold or any kind of mixture. The packing gland is adjusted by means of two heavy bolts, with which all wear can readily be taken up. The valve and seat are made of ordinary brass, ground in a bevel shape.

Another special feature of this pump is that by removing two bolts the valves can be readily taken out and repaired. The air chamber is made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel tube. The cog gear handle enables the operator to carry a pressure of 200 lbs. or more if necessary.

Fig. 1570, No. R299B, Outfit as above, complete with one lead of 15 feet of 7 ply discharge hose, 8 foot iron pipe extension and Fembro Fig. 1290 nozzle, \$41.00.

Fig. 1570, No. R299C, same with two leads of 15 feet each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch hose and nozzles, \$48.00. Price includes barrel and skids.

MEYERS PORTABLE SPRAYER.—Made for general use as a handy outfit about the home, greenhouse or orchard. The pump is fitted with cog gear handle and dasher agitator. The pump is securely attached to the tank by means of a clamp connected direct to the channel iron that surrounds the top of the tank held in position by one thumb screw. The handle can be located at any point desired.

No. R336B, Myers Portable Sprayer, Fig. 1614, complete as shown in illustration, with Dasher Agitator, 15 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 5 ply discharge hose, 8 foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle. Price \$34.00.



In our list you can find a Sprayer for every use. We also carry the different repair parts. Prices include delivery on all Sprayers and parts.

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

Prepaid

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS: For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

This sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is 3½ gallons. The pump is removable so that the tank can be easily filled. The pump is locked into the can by a convenient cam arrangement. The handle and locking device is made of malleable iron which insures these parts against breakage. The pump cylinder is seamless brass.

This sprayer is equipped with a 5-ply heavy piece of hose and an automatic handle lever shut-off called the Auto Pop. The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle.

The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed air type made, and will give efficient service.

PRICES

Auto Spray No. 1 B—Brass Tank.....	\$11.00
Auto Spray No. 1 D—Galvanized Tank.....	8.00

BROWN SPRAYER PARTS

Postpaid

Tank only, brass.....	\$7.50
Tank only, galvanized.....	4.50
Hose with wire coil and fittings.....	.75
Galvanized extension pipe (2 feet).....	.65
Brass extension pipe (2 feet).....	.90
Auto Nozzle Spray (fine mist).....	.85
Elbow (used when spraying under leaves).....	.50
Leaf spring for valve.....	.10
Rubber gasket for pump.....	.10
Leather cup.....	.10
Rubber for check valve.....	.05
Check valve and stem.....	.10
Leather connection washers.....	.02



Nozzle washers, rubber.....	.05
Pump complete.....	5.00

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

Postpaid

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER.—One of the best hand sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after the pump is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-olls, etc. Holds one quart. Price \$1.00.

MIDGET.—This is a dandy little hand sprayer, holding 1 pint and well made. Will handle bug poisons, disinfectants, etc. Price 45c.



NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER.—This is a splendid and serviceable sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price 60c.

Get this Fenny Dust Gun

Be prepared against the insect pests which infest and destroy your gardens and crops.

The dusting method is decidedly easy, clean, most effective for controlling insect infestation. The Fenny Dust Gun is recognized the most satisfactory and only perfect one ever offered. Price only \$2.75.



Special Mention

With cheaper fertilizer and labor more plentiful, it looks as though Florida trucking would soon be back on the old time money-making basis.

While the pessimist is wringing out indigo, about freight rates, labor and market conditions, the optimist will be sowing, reaping and banking. What side are you on?

If you can't sell it, can it. We carry complete stock Canning Machines, cans, and canning supplies.

Ubiko Poultry feeds are among the very best in America.

If you raise poultry look over our list of accessories and remedies.

Complete stock of Sprayers and Insecticides for prompt shipment.

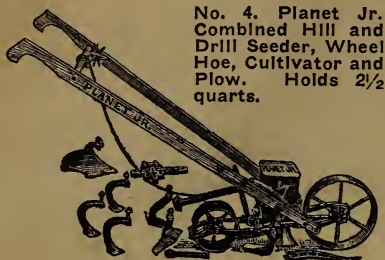
Don't overlook your premium, we have it for you and want you to get it.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

Not Prepaid

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

We illustrate the most popular models of these valuable tools and will send catalogue describing many others for garden, farm or orchard, upon request. Send postal for complete Planet Jr. catalogue—today.



No. 4. Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

Price
\$23.50

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable.



No. 19. Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Weight 21 lbs. 15-Inch Steel Wheels.

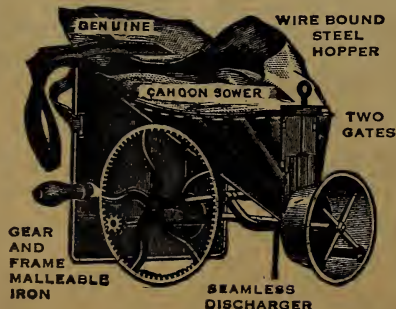
Price
\$7.50

No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine.

Seeder

Postpaid

When you get the Cahoon Seed Sower you have the most accurate and durable sower made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast. Such as Alfalfa, Alsike, Barley, Beggartweed, Buckwheat, Corn, Clover, Cowpeas, Millet, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Soy Beans, Sorghum, Turnip, Vetch, Wheat. Saves an extra hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$5.00.



No. 11. Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe.

Price
\$19.00



A double and single wheel hoe in one. 14-inch steel wheels. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels. The hoes are wonderful weed killers and leave the ground almost level. The cultivator teeth are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The plows are invaluable for opening furrows for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The rakes do fine cultivation and gather up trash. The leaf lifters enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground. The greatest hand cultivating tool made.

Fire-Fly Garden Plow. Packed weight, 14 lbs.

Price
\$5.00

This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going a second time in each furrow. It opens furrows for manure or seeds and covers them, and opens up rows for all kinds of plant setting. In cultivating, plow away lightly; leave a few days for all weeds to die, and plow back again; nothing more thorough than this. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.

Masters Rapid Plant Setter

Postpaid

A wonderful labor saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, peppers, egg plant, strawberries and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs. Does perfect work and every plant will grow.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Try it and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Price \$6.00 each.

Write for descriptive circular.



Canning Machines

Not Prepaid

If you are producing anything at all in the way of farm products, you certainly appreciate the importance of owning a high class canning outfit, especially during these times of H. C. L., as there is always more or less wastage if one is not equipped to can that which would otherwise be loss and thereby turning it into profit. With a moderate price outfit you can put up profitable quantities of farm products.

Farm Canning Machines are among the most satisfactory machines. The simplicity of operation makes it so easy that a child can handle it.

This canner is used by practically every canning club, not only in Florida, but throughout the South, and thousands of private individuals, which makes it very evident that the Farm Canning Machine has real merit.

From four different styles, almost any need can be fitted, whether a small canner for home or a large machine to be used as a commercial proposition.

Write for folder which fully describes in detail our canners.

No. CBN Outfit. Complete. Consists of one canner, two can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, pair of can tongs. Shipping weight 50 pounds. Price \$6.75. Club of three, \$18.75. Freight paid on club orders only. Cooking capacity 42 No. 2, or 24 No. 3 at one cooking, three layers.

No. CBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle and has the same accessories as No. CBN, with the additional scalding attachment. Price \$7.75. Club order of three, \$21.00. Freight paid on club orders only.

No. CBBN Outfit. Complete. One canner, four can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, one pair of can tongs. Shipping weight 65 pounds. Price \$9.50. Club of three, \$24.00. Capacity 84 No. 2 or 48 No. 3 cans at one cooking, three layers.

No. CBBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle as the No. CBBN with the additional scalding attachment; also has the same accessories. Price \$12.00. Club of three, \$31.50. Freight paid on club orders only.

Cans

Not Prepaid

Don't wait until the day you are ready to begin canning to secure your cans and supplies. Surely you will know ahead of time whether or not you are going to do any canning, hence make the necessary preparation so that you can start the minute you are ready.

No. 2 Standard packer cans and caps (125 to case)	
No. 3 Standard packer cans and caps (100 to case)	
No. 2 Standard syrup friction top (125 to case)	
No. 3 Standard syrup friction top (100 to case)	
No. 10 (Gallon) syrup screw top (102 to case)	
No. 10 (Gallon) syrup screw top (24 to case)	
No. 10 (Gallon) syrup friction top pail (100 to case)	
No. 10 (Gallon) syrup friction top pail (24 to case)	

Write
for
Prices

Canning Supplies

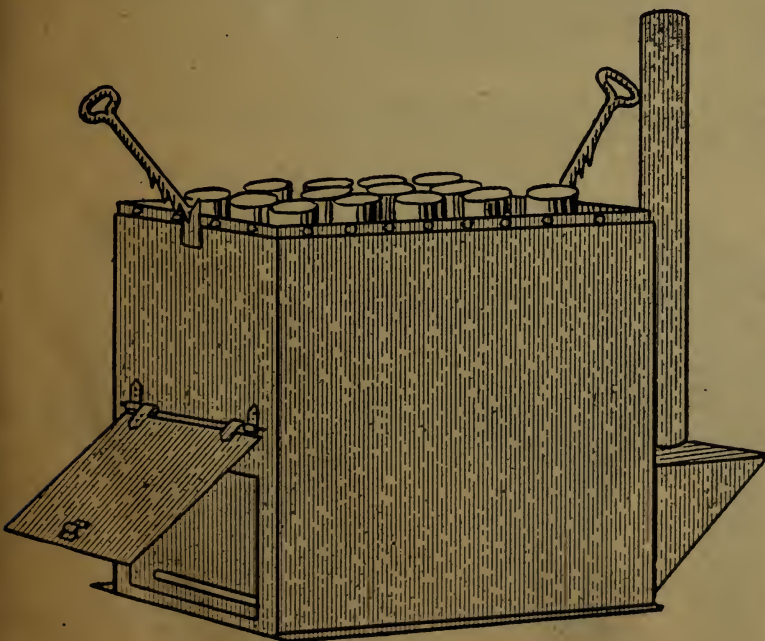
Prepaid

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Solder, wire	.05	.20	.75
Solder, bar	.05	.20	.75
Sal ammoniac, pulverized	.05	.20	.75
Sal ammoniac, bar	.05	.20	.75
Fluxing Fluid, pint			.40
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps, per 100			.75
Capping Steels, each			1.50
Tipping Irons, each			.50
Furnaces, each			.60

Canning Labels

Postpaid

	Beans, Corn, Tomatoes and Syrup		
Price	25	100	1,000
No. 2 and 3	.15	.45	\$4.00
Gallon Syrup	.20	.50	4.50



Electro Chemical Ring

CURES DISEASES CAUSED BY ACID
IN THE BLOOD

Sold on a positive guarantee. Try the ring three weeks, and if you do not feel that you have been benefited, return same, and your money will be refunded promptly, and unconditionally. People who are subject to rheumatism, kidney and all uric acid diseases, have experimented for hundreds of years and have spent millions of dollars, taking and applying remedies with little effect. If you are a sufferer of rheumatism, bladder and kidney diseases, gall stones, rheumatic paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, infantile paralysis, asthma, neuralgia and all other diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, write for booklet giving full information. This is not a faith cure, but a scientific remedy that has made thousands of marvelous cures, and it costs you nothing to try it. Could anything be fairer? Address

MRS. J. E. MOTES, Florida Agt.,

Plant City, Fla.

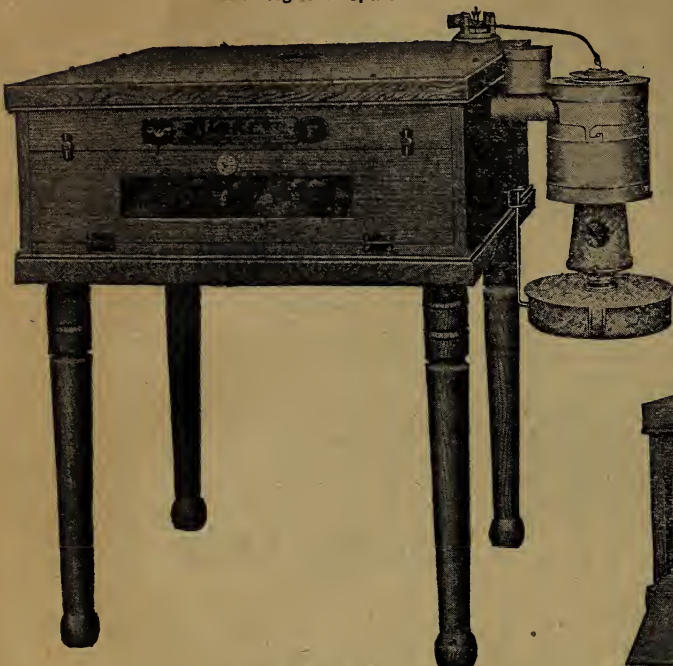
Owing to the unsettled market conditions we are not making prices on cans. We are inclined to believe cans will be much cheaper for the coming season than during the past season. Our stock will be complete and we will be glad to quote when you are ready to purchase.

Poultry Department

We endeavor to carry the very best in Both Supplies and Feeds, and usually our Stocks are Complete, which means Quick Execution of All Orders

Buckeye Incubators

Freight Prepaid



No. 16—Style E.

Are guaranteed to hatch more chicks and better chicks than any other incubator.

Why the Buckeye succeeds. The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot water system. Without this wonderful system of hot water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture and ventilation, which is so necessary to successful incubation, would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but at the same time the soft radiated heat from the hot water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg chamber at the same time.

No. 14. Style E—65-Egg capacity. Price \$18.50. Is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines, such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low.

No. 16. Style E—120-Egg. Price \$31.00. This machine is the same as No. 14 except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones.

No. 17. Style E—210-Egg. Price \$42.50. Same as No. 16, except that it has a greater egg capacity.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases and fumes out of an incubator. Instead of passing the hot air fumes through the incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, we heat the hot water on the outside—send it circulating around the egg chamber—and keep all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg chamber instead of hot air, we entirely eliminate all possibility of damage to the eggs.

Buckeye Guarantee.—This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be

returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

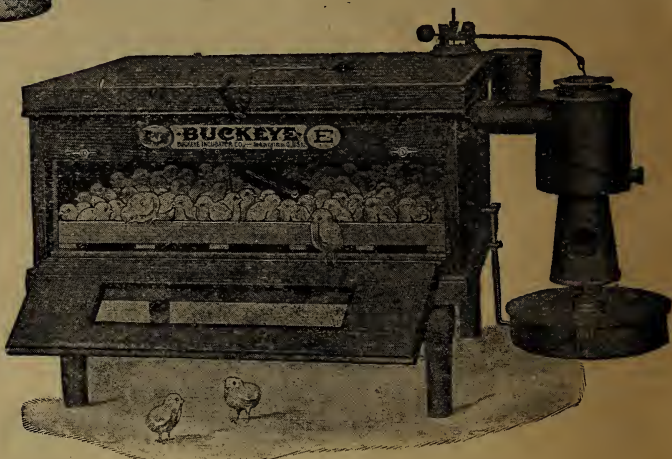
Hatch More and Stronger Chicks.—The Buckeye will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator. It requires no artificial moisture; will operate satisfactorily in any climate, and requires no attention to the regulators from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

No Previous Experience Necessary.—It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

Nest Eggs

Postpaid

China, each 3c, per dozen.....	30c
Medicated, each 5c, per dozen.....	50c



No. 14—Style E.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND IN THIS CATALOGUE INFORMATION DESIRED, WRITE US; IT'S A PLEASURE FOR US TO HELP OUR CUSTOMERS.



No. 17—Style E.

Buckeye Portable Brooder

Prepaid



Portable Brooder, No. 22

Diameter 30 inches, Capacity
150 chicks. Price \$21.50

Portable Brooder, No. 21

Diameter 22 inches, Capacity
100 chicks. Price \$17.00.

Portable Brooder, No. 20

Diameter 19 inches, Capacity
60 chicks. Price \$13.50.

These portable brooders have all the desirable features and are guaranteed to raise more chicks and better chicks than any other oil-burner on the market, and are also guaranteed to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature. This brooder is absolutely free from all gases or odors, and there is always a good circulation of pure, fresh air. Under this system of brooding the chicks get a better and quicker start, and develop so rapidly that the customary "baby troubles" never have a chance.

Can Be Used Anywhere.—The Portable Brooder can be used anywhere—in the house, barn or out of doors. Easy to handle and easy to operate. No crowding of chicks, as there is always an abundance of heat, no matter what the temperature outside may be. The Buckeye Portable Brooder is guaranteed to operate successfully in any temperature down to freezing.

THE BUCKEYE STANDARD COLONY BROODER.—The most remarkable coal burning brooder ever invented. Makes three chicks grow where one grew before. Reduces the cost of equipment, operation, labor and time. Self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe and everlasting. Burns hard or soft coal. Two sizes.

NO. 18. STANDARD COLONY BUCKEYE BROODER.—500 chick capacity, \$25.50.

NO. 19. STANDARD COLONY BUCKEYE BROODER.—1000 chick capacity, \$31.50.

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODERS.—A wickless, high power oil burning brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless and noiseless. Self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe and durable.

NO. 12. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—500 chick capacity, \$27.50.

Thermometer Holders

Postpaid

Price15c

Tycos Incubator Thermometer

Postpaid

(Standard Grade)



Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes, angle pattern, flange turned over on upper edge to hook on wire or metal strip. Price \$1.00.

Poultry Accessories

Prepaid

the saving of feed, labor and increased egg production. Three sizes. No. 3, chick size, \$2.00; No. 6, medium size 16 quarts, \$3.75; No. 9, large size, four partitions to feed grit, shell, charcoal, mash, etc., \$4.50.



BOTTOM FILLED FOUNTAINS. This fountain fills the



PERFECTIO AUTOMATIC HOPPERS. A wonderful saver of feed from wasting and trouble of mixing wet mashes. This Hopper is made larger at bottom which prevents clogging. You can place it outside and the feed is protected from rain and dust on account of the especially constructed flange.

The Perfectio Hopper is made of the very best galvanized steel. Will last indefinitely and pay for itself in a short time in

fowls. These boxes are economical and practical. Made of best galvanized iron. Three sizes. No. 45, for baby chicks, 60c; No. 9, for grown birds, \$1.50; No. 90, for grown birds, \$1.85.



SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS. Can be used for any kind of feed, including wet mash or water. Barrel top prevents wasting feed and if used for water there is no chance for drowning of little chicks. These troughs are great feed savers. Material the best galvanized iron. Made in three

sizes. No. 21, twelve inches long, 75c; No. 22, 18 inches long, \$1.00; No. 22, 24 inches long, \$1.35.

POULTRY ACCESSORIES—Continued.

breeder's needs for an inexpensive general utility fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Three sizes. No. 19, 1 quart, 50c; No. 20, ½ gal., 60c; No. 24, 1 gal., \$1.00.

STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER. Simple, practical and durable. Will fit pint, quart or ½ gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary and cheap. Little chicks can not get drowned and can be used for feed as well as water. One size, No. 32, without jar, 20c.



ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS. A splendid device for feeding the baby chicks. Keeps the food pure and clean. Chicks can not get into or upset the feed. Will last for years. Made in two sizes. No. 11, eight feeding holes, 30c; No. 12, twelve feeding holes, 50c.



GRIT AND SHELL BOXES. Grit, shell and charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of

MOE'S REGAL EGG CARRIER



REGAL EGG CARRIERS. One of the safest and most practicable egg carriers on the market. Adapted for either mail or express use. Strong, durable, and will withstand the



severest jolt without breaking or affecting the eggs. Can be used time after time. Three sizes, No. 14, 15 eggs, 30c; No. 15, 30 eggs, 50c; No. 16, 50 eggs, 80c.

CHAMPION ADJUSTABLE LEG BAND. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. 12 bands, 15c; 25 bands, 25c; 50 bands, 45c; 100 bands, 85c.



Poultry Feeds

THE BEST CHEAPEST ALWAYS

Not Prepaid

Ubiko Poultry Feeds are among the very best high grade feeds on the market. Always fresh, sweet and clean. When you buy Ubiko you don't get a lot of worthless filler and floor sweepings that your fowls won't eat.

UBIKO BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH.—Start your young chicks right. Ubiko Buttermilk Growing Mash contains everything needed for healthy, rapid growth. Builds large frames, develops feathers quickly. Made of meat meal, bone meal, corn meal, wheat bran and middlings, ground oats, ground barley, linseed meal and dried buttermilk. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.25.

UBIKO CHICK FEED.—Prepared feeds are sure to give better results owing to the proper balance. Manufacturers of high grade feeds have spent thousands and thousands of dollars in experiments to obtain the proper knowledge of poultry feeding for results. Harden up the chicks and induce exercise by feeding little chick scratch, and in this way the chicks will get the proper start where high grade, well balanced feed is used. Little chicks should not be fed grain altogether, but a combination of Ubiko Buttermilk Growing Mash and Chick Feed will produce greater results. The Buttermilk Growing Mash is a complete feed, but will not harden or make firm the flesh of the chick so well as where grain feed is used in combination, but grain alone will not give the best results. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

UBIKO BUTTERMILK EGG MASH.—In many cases, doubles production. On the average it increases egg production one-fourth to one-third. It is a splendidly balanced mash suited to all flocks. Its digestibility is high. May be fed wet or dry. Feed dry is preferable, as there is less danger of the feed becoming sour, and while wet mash is more palatable, the fowls are more apt to gorge themselves, which would mean decreased egg production. Ubiko Buttermilk Egg Mash contains the egg forming nutrients (protein and ash) in just the correct proportions for maximum production. If your hens do not eat protein they certainly cannot lay eggs. Keep Ubiko Buttermilk Mash before your hens at all times. Protein 19 per cent, fat 3

per cent, fiber 6 per cent, ash 8 per cent. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.25.

UBIKO SCRATCH FEED is the very highest grade, properly balanced. The best poultry feeds you can buy are the cheapest, as there is not a lot of chaff or other waste matter to make up the weight, and even if the fowls did eat it, there would be no benefit derived. The difference in first cost between Ubiko or any other high grade feed compared with cheap feeds is absolutely insignificant when judged by results obtained. It requires less Ubiko Feed than of low grade feed, for every ounce is sweet, pure and of food value. "The best is the cheapest." 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$3.90.

MEAT SCRAPS.—For maximum results your poultry must have meat. This is especially true in late Fall and Winter when there are no bugs and other insects. Beef Scrap should be fed every other day, using 10% Beef Scraps mixed with scratch, mash, bran, shorts, meal, and any other feed you may use, or the Beef Scraps can be fed alone. We handle only the best grade, and we guarantee it to be sweet, pure and fresh. If your flock is not paying as it should, try feeding Beef Scrap, and watch the nests fill up and the general improved condition of your fowls.

A pullet which doesn't begin to lay before cold weather is a dead loss until spring. She does nothing at all to earn her board during the time that eggs are bringing the best prices.



Pushing late pullets to maturity in the fall has been proven not only possible, but practical and profitable. In successfully accomplishing this, the chief factor is the ration. And the chief essential in the ration is protein, the bone and muscle builder, the principal food element is meat.

During the breeding season, and for a month preceding it the breeding flock should be fed very strongly—should be given free access to "Van Iderstine's High Protein Meat-Scraps", as well as plenty of green feed and lime. They will balance their own ration to a nicety. Lb. 7c, 25 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$6.50.

MICA GRIT.—A wonderful aid to digestion. This is the fowl's teeth. There is very little gravel or grit found in most parts of Florida, therefore this grit must be secured elsewhere for our poultry. Every successful poultryman knows the value of plenty of grit on the poultry yard at all times. Two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for adult chickens. Lb. 2½c, 25 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$1.60.

ALFALFA MEAL.—This is a splendid thing for your chickens where you have no green feed for them, and especially in late Fall and Winter. When moistened with a little water, does splendidly as a green feed. Lb. 4c, 25 lbs. 90c, 100 lbs. \$3.50.

OYSTER SHELL.—Serves three-fold. First, it helps to grind the food; second, the lime properties correct any acidity of the stomach; third, it is a wonderful egg shell producer. Shell is cheap, hence keep it in plentiful supply where your fowls can get at it. Comes in two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for grown birds. Lb. 2c, 25 lbs. 40c, 100 lbs. \$1.40.

CRUSHED BONE.—Made from clean, fresh bone with all oil and moisture taken out, leaving only such elements as lime, phosphate and protein. Keep plenty of Bone within easy access to the fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

BONE MEAL.—Finely ground, clean, fresh bone and for the young chicks principally, however, used very extensively in mash feeds. If you make your own mash use 5% Bone Meal. A fine thing for chicks or grown fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

CHARCOAL.—Blood purifier, assists digestion and promotes the health generally. Charcoal is used by all the successful poultry men. Two sizes, fine size for chicks, and mash, and medium for grown fowls. Lb. 5c, 25 lbs. \$1.15, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

Not prepaid

May be fed either wet or dry, but once started a system should not be changed.

ABOUT DRY FEEDING.—Dry feeding, either on a board or in chick hoppers will produce identically the same results as wet feeding. The purchaser will find this food is ravenously eaten by chicks throughout the entire period for which it is intended. The value of this fact is quickly recognized when it is remembered that weak chicks do not care so much about the food furnished them under the old systems. When Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is fed the first taste is so thoroughly satisfying to the chick's palate that more of it is eaten, with the natural result that the little fellows are strengthened and continue to eat and grow and live.

Forty-eight hours after the last egg is hatched, feed on a clean board chick grit or fine sand and follow in two hours with such quantity of Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food as will be consumed in a few minutes; do not overfeed at first meal. Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food may be mixed with sufficient milk or water to form a "crumbly", not sloppy", mass, or it may be fed dry in clean hoppers or on clean boards. Feed again in about three hours; the third meal should be fed in the middle of the afternoon, consisting of a good chick scratch food. Scatter this in litter to induce exercise. Quantities should be increased as chicks grow older, until ten minutes are required to consume each meal. Water and fine chick grit must be accessible at all times.

For the first day have the yard room just large enough to prevent the youngsters from getting too far from hover. The best food will not overcome the result of chilling.

On the second day feed three meals of Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food, and one of scratch food. Continue this feeding system until three weeks old.

Gradually work Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Food out of the daily ration between the seventh and tenth day (as it will have performed its function by that time, leaving the chick in perfect condition), introducing such growing ration as may be selected. Lb. 15c, 5 lbs. 65c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Dr. Hess Stock and Poultry Preparations

Postage paid on all packages up to 5 pounds, including quarts of Fly Chaser.



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CEA makes poultry healthy; makes hens lay; not a stimulant, but a tonic, that tones up the dormant egg organs, brings back the scratch and cackle, and compels each hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket.

It also contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Cost but a trifle, a penny's worth enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs. 30c, 5 lbs. 75c, 12 lbs. \$1.50, 25-lb. pail \$3.00. Guaranteed.

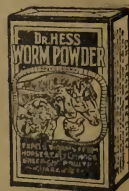
DR. HESS ROUP REMEDY.—For roup, diphtheria, chicken pox and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features; it is an antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. 4-oz. cans 25c, 10-oz. cans 50c. Guaranteed.



DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER.—Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle; sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. Price, 1 lb. 30c, 2½ lbs. 60c. Guaranteed.



DR. HESS WORM POWDER.—For horses, sheep, cattle and hogs. It is highly concentrated and is an effective vermifuge. Dr. Hess' own prescription that proved effective in his practice. Price, 1½ lbs. 50c. Guaranteed.



DR. HESS FLY CHASER.—Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits. Qt. 60c, ½ gal. \$1.00, gal. \$1.75. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC.—Formula printed on every package. Every ingredient indorsed by the U. S. Dispensatory and other high medical authorities. It aids digestion, makes stock healthy and expels worms. Helps stock convert more ration into milk, flesh, blood and muscle. Every pound backed by the Dr. Hess & Clark unqualified guarantee. 2-lb. pkg. 30c, 4½-lb. pkg. 60c, 25-lb. pail, \$2.75, 50-lb. drum \$5.00, 100-lb. drum \$9.00.



Conkey's and Lee's Poultry Remedies

Postpaid

Conkey's Roup Remedy.....	.30
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy.....	.30
Conkey's Diarrhoea Remedy.....	.30
Conkey's Cholera Cure.....	.30
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment.....	.30
Lee's Germogane 4 oz. bottle 40c. 12 oz. bottle.....	.75

Thomas' Hog Powder

Not Prepaid

Thomas' Hog Powder saves the bacon. One of the most wonderful hog medicines on the market. A disease preventive, tonic and worm expeller.

Aside from the medicinal properties of this preparation as a preventive of such diseases as cholera and thumps, it is a worm expeller. To hasten fattening it should be fed regularly during season, as it will keep the hog hearty and hungry, which means saving time and feed.

Thomas' Hog Powder properly and systematically used will keep your hogs free of all diseases and in a thriving condition. Meat is too high to lose any of it unnecessarily, and you may rest assured that you will raise practically every pig by the systematic use of this most wonderful remedy.

Results guaranteed. After using Thomas' Hog Powder by directions which are enclosed with each pail, and you are not satisfied that your stock has been wonderfully benefited, tell us and your money will be returned without question. We know what Thomas' Hog Powder has done in the Plant City section and know what it will do for you. 15-lb. pail \$3.00.

More Eggs

Postpaid

Reefer's More Egg Tonic makes layers out of loafers. Try this new and wonderful egg producer and be convinced. If not satisfied money will be refunded. Full directions with each package. Price \$1.00.

Advice

It's Cheap

Don't wait until the very day you are ready to plant to secure your seed. If the seedman waited until your order was received before securing the stock, he would be disappointed in not being able to serve promptly and satisfactorily.

Don't wait until the very day you are ready to fertilize to secure your fertilizer. If the fertilizer man waited until your order was received, before securing his materials, he would be disappointed in not being able to serve promptly and satisfactorily.

Don't wait until the every day you are ready to ship, to secure your crate material. If the crate man waited until your order was received before securing his timber, he would be disappointed in not being able to serve promptly and satisfactorily.

If you fail to properly plan, you may also be disappointed in not being able to put your crop on the market at just the right time.

Nitrate of Soda

Put up in 100-lb. bags

Not Prepaid

Many times at small cost per acre you can bring your crop to quick maturity by stimulating it with this ammoniate. If your crop seems to be on a standstill and not the right color, perhaps an application of Nitrate of Soda—at the rate of one or two hundred pounds per acre—will start it to growing, making a wonderful transformation within a few days. The action is immediate.

PLANTS IN POTS. Water once every four days during a few weeks of the early growing period, with a solution of one-half ounce of Nitrate of Soda to one gallon water. This will produce healthy, dark green colored leaves, which will indicate that sufficient soda has been used. Avoid wetting the foliage. This same treatment will apply to flower and vegetable gardens. For large plants growing in the open, the dry Nitrate of Soda may be worked in ground in very small quantities not over half ounce to the plant, and not nearer than three inches to plant, and be careful that same does not come in contact with plant or foliage. \$4.50 per hundred \$88.00 per ton.

Hydrated Lime

Not Prepaid

Hydrated Lime is all Lime, and used for all purposes, such as making sprays, building and agricultural. Put up in 100-lb. bags. \$1.50 per bag.

Soil Bacteria and Phos-pho-germ

Modern farmers direct their efforts as much toward maintaining the fertility of the soil as to the raising of crops. In fact, they strive to do more than that, their best efforts go to supply a surplus of soil fertility, that is, they realize they must increase the growing power of the soil or eventually go bankrupt. They realize also that the condition of their soil is their real capital and a surplus of soil fertility means less cost, hence greater profits.

They are learning also of the even greater importance of the presence of beneficial bacteria in fertile soils and how these minute organisms make plant-foods available at the time the plant needs them.

While formerly the attention of agricultural experts was directed chiefly to the chemical and mechanical aspects of the soil, during the last few years it has been focused greatly on the changes brought about by the bacteria which inhabit the soil. Bacteria differ essentially from plants in that they have no mechanism enabling them to derive their energy from the rays of the sun, but like animals, must secure it from the food they absorb.

The center of the bacterial activity in the soil is in the humus or decaying organic matter. It is this which provides them with the energy they require in the form of food. It also keeps the moisture in a balanced state and prevents violent changes in the temperature conditions of the medium in which the bacteria thrive.

Legume crops are plowed under to provide green manure to replace the humus which originally was in the soil. The replacement of this humus is of vital importance in profitable agriculture for without the presence of it, in generous proportion, bacteria won't thrive, they cannot function properly and release the plant-foods of the soil, so the general fertility suffers.

Apart from the organisms connected with the fixation of nitrogen in leguminous plants, which depend for only part of their food supply from decaying organic matter, the growth development and activity of the soil bacteria depend on the abundance and character of the humus.

Phos-pho-Germ is a scientific compost of humus combined with certain mineral ingredients in proper proportion to balance the nourishment of the growing plant. The whole is inoculated with eighty-odd strains of nitrifying and otherwise beneficial bacteria. It is complete in itself, needs no manipulation or addition.

In the manufacture of Phos-pho-Germ no acid or any other form of chemical ingredient is included. The elements of plant food are rendered available by bacterial action as the plant needs it.

That soil is valuable for growing crops only in proportion to the number of beneficial bacteria contained is the conclusion of many of the foremost agronomists and agricultural experts throughout the world.

From the opinions of soil experts it is easy to see there is no magic, and need no longer be any mystery about the purpose and functions of soil bacteria. Nature provided them and also the humus, their natural habitat and farmers knew little of the value of either until both were nearly exhausted.

Phos-pho-Germ abounds in bacteria, eighty-odd strains or kinds of them, all beneficial, each included because its particular purpose in the soil has been observed and verified after years of study.

By the use of Phos-pho-Germ, which is very rich in humus, run down or impoverished soil may be brought back to a high state of fertility.

Since it was first offered nearly seven years ago, Phos-pho-Germ has made a very creditable record in several states where it has been used and where also the demand is increasing each year. It has proved successful in a wide variety of soils and a long list of crops.

Phos-pho-Germ is an inoffensive brownish-gray finely ground material having no odor whatever and can be stored at any convenient place. It is used with any seed drill or planter and should be put as close to the seed as possible.

Phos-pho-Germ is comparatively new in principle and like most new products it has met with some opposition because former methods of judging the value of commercial plant-foods are not adaptable to it. It is not to be expected that any grower will use Phos-pho-Germ the first time on his whole crop to the exclusion of other commercial fertilizer.

For his own information every farmer who is interested in enriching his soil as well as raising bigger crops is urged to use some Phos-pho-Germ alongside of any fertilizer or manure and under the same conditions.

On the results of such tests will depend future orders for Phos-pho-Germ.

Phos-pho-Germ is not claimed to be a panacea for all soil or crop ailments. Undoubtedly there are some conditions of soil, weather or tillage it will not overcome. But it is a fact that its average of successful results are remarkably successful.

We have sold Phos-Pho-Germ to our customers for several seasons, many of whom buy over and over again. We would like to print here all the letters we have read from Phos-pho-Germ users but have space to quote from only a few of the many letters from Florida farmers; (names of writers supplied upon request):

FRUITLAND PARK: "The last phos-pho-Germ I had from you I used on strawberries and you ought to see them grow. It beats any fertilizer I ever used."

WINTER HAVEN: "Am enclosing some photos of my tomatoes grown with Phos-pho-Germ, and also of a cabbage patch. I trust they will be instrumental in convincing some doubters of the virtue of Phos-pho-Germ."

FORT PIERCE: "I put Phos-pho-Germ under four of my four-year-old trees as a test. This season I gathered over 1,000 oranges from these four trees. I put other fertilizer under four trees right beside them and got practically no fruit from them this season."

TAMPA: "The Phos-pho-Germ I used in my grove has caused the trees to put out a splendid growth."

LAKELAND: "I have about an acre of land on which, because of some disease or other, I have raised nothing for several years. To my pleasant surprise I am producing a fine crop of English peas on this land with just one application of Phos-pho-Germ."

PROVE IT FOR YOURSELF

Remember, we do not ask any man to supply at this time all of his fertilizer requirements with Phos-pho-Germ, but we do request that you give it a fair, careful trial. Many acids and chemicals are wearing out and tearing down soils. We claim that Phos-pho-Germ will act in just the other manner; that it will build up your soil, and at the same time will feed the plant. If this is true you want to know it, don't you? Then order at once and try it on part of your next planting.

Order a few bags from us today. Full instructions sent with each bag.

Price—put up in 100 lb. bags, \$2.50; ton, \$48.00

FERTILIZERS — SUCCESS BRANDS NO BETTER FERTILIZERS MADE

Success Brand Fertilizers are of the highest grade materials, properly blended to produce maximum results from our Florida soils, giving all crops healthy, quick, vigorous growth and maturity.

NOT PREPAID

SUCCESS TREE GROWER		
100 lbs., \$2.90; Ton, \$56.00	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6 to 7	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	1 to 2	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Steam Bone Flour, Bone Black and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS CITRUS MANURE		
100 lbs., \$3.45; Ton, \$66.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6 to 7	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	5 to 6	
Made exclusively from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, High Grade Ground Tobacco Stems, Steamed Bone Flour, Bone Black and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS FRUIT AND VINE		
100 lbs., \$3.00; Ton, \$58.00	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	3 to 4	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6 to 7	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	4 to 5	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Super-Phosphate and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS STRAWBERRY GROWER		
100 lbs., \$3.20; Ton, \$61.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	2 to 3	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS STRAWBERRY FRUITER		
100 lbs., \$3.25; Ton, \$62.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	3 to 4	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 to 9	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	5 to 6	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, High Grade Super-Phosphate, Sulphate Potash, Steam Bone Meal.		

SUCCESS VEGETABLE MANURE		
100 lbs., \$3.20; Ton, \$61.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	2 to 3	
Made from Ground Fish Scrap, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS TOMATO SPECIAL		
100 lbs., \$3.20; Ton, \$61.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	2 to 3	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone, High Grade Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS LETTUCE SPECIAL		
100 lbs., \$3.20; Ton, \$61.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	2 to 3	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Bone Flour, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS CABBAGE SPECIAL		
100 lbs., \$3.20; Ton, \$61.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	2 to 3	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS CANE AND CORN		
100 lbs., \$2.80; Ton, \$54.00	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	3½ to 4½	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 to 9	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone and Super-Phosphate.		

SUCCESS BEAN SPECIAL		
100 lbs., \$2.95; Ton, \$57.00	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	3½ to 4½	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 to 9	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	1 to 2	
Made from Blood and Bone, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Dissolved Bone, Sulphate and Muriate Potash.		

SUCCESS IRISH POTATO SPECIAL		
100 lbs., \$3.20; Ton, \$61.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	2 to 3	
Made from Blood and Bone, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Dissolved Bone and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS CUCUMBER SPECIAL		
100 lbs., \$3.20; Ton, \$61.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	4 to 5	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	2 to 3	
Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.		

SUCCESS SPECIAL MIXTURE		
100 lbs., \$2.95; Ton, \$57.00	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	3½ to 4½	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 to 9	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 2	
Potash, Actual (K ² O).....	1 to 2	
Made from Acid Phosphate, Blood and Bone, Kalnit and Sulphate Potash, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia.		

SUCCESS MELON SPECIAL		
100 lbs., \$3.30; Ton, \$63.50	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	5 to 6	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7 to 8	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 to 3	
Made from Blood and Bone, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Fish, Super-Phosphate.		

SUCCESS SWEET POTATO SPECIAL		
100 lbs., \$2.80; Ton, \$54.00	Guaranteed	
	Analysis	
Ammonia	3½ to 4	
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 to 9	
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	2 to 3	
Made from Blood and Bone, Tankage, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Acid Phosphate.		

PUT UP IN HUNDRED POUND BAGS
Manufactured for

KILGORE SEED CO. - Plant City, Florida

KILGORE SEED COMPANY
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Important—Did you include postage for the unprepaid items? Investigate. Your order may go cheaper by Parcel Post.

THE BEST TOMATO KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE IT HAS MADE GOOD



In our Globe tomato we believe we have found perfection. It is one of the most perfect Globe tomatoes grown and is more productive, vines remain green and in bearing longer, the shape runs truer to type than any other and the fancy fruit will prove a source of pleasure and pride to the grower.

This special improved strain has shown its wonderful superiority due to the fact that we are paying our grower a bonus for extra selection which means better quality and consequently more money for our customers.

We doubt if there ever was any type of globe tomato that has made such a rapid gain in popularity and become so well and favorably known in such a short period of time.

This is the fourth season that we have offered the Kilgore Selected Globe tomato and from observation and experience we know that it is going to please our customers, in the future as in the past, with its splendid quality.

Perhaps your neighbor is a planter of our Globe tomato. Ascertain what he has to say about it.

Package 10 cents; ounce 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25; pound ~~\$5.00~~ ten pounds ~~\$58.00~~ \$4.00

**KILGORE SEED CO. PLANT CITY
FLORIDA**

(OVER)

Subscriber's Opinions of the Florida Grower

Please find enclosed \$1.00 for which renew my subscription to the GROWER for six months. I expect to become a permanent resident of your State before that time. It sure is a fine paper. It gives a person the information they want in the way they want it.

C. F. A., Sharon, Pa.

Lost, strayed or stolen; one copy of the GROWER dated Sept. 18th, 1920. Please send me another copy as I am deeply interested in the article entitled The Model Farm and do not want to miss any part of it.

S. B. L., Cleveland, Ohio.

We all enjoy the GROWER very much and find much of great value in it each week.

G. A. T., Osteen, Fla.

The GROWER seems able to give information on almost every subject concerning Florida products.

J. A. A., St. Petersburg, Fla.

THE FLORIDA GROWER tells you things you should know about citrus fruit growing, trucking, poultry, live stock, dairying, beekeeping and farming in general. Frequent articles on climate, location, soils and fertilizing.

We will furnish a subscription to the GROWER for \$1.15 when accompanied with an order for any of the seeds listed in our catalogue.

**Give the soil
what it needs
to make things
= Grow**

Florida Soil Needs Manure

Manure builds up humus and organic matter in the soil and provides an ideal soil condition for chemical and bacterial action that will do more for your crop than high priced chemical fertilizers. Manure is a renovator and conditioner. It makes poor thin soil fat and rich and fertile because it strengthens and develops the digestive power of the soil and makes available and useful great quantities of natural plant food that lie dormant and inactive in nearly all heavily cropped soil.

WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED MANURE

Is a natural fertilizer not treated or mixed chemically in any way. It's pure animal manure dried and sterilized by a high temperature direct heat process that kills weed seeds, destroys fungus and disease germs. It is bone dry, finely pulverized—a whole wagon load of carefully selected Stock Yard manure concentrated and packed in a hundred pound bag.

Florida growers are using more and more Wizard Brand every year because they find it makes just as good a crop as higher priced chemical fertilizers and builds up their soil at the same time. It's the best kind of fertilizer for vegetables, fruits and grains—is convenient, absolutely safe and always dependable. Can be broadcasted and harrowed in or applied in the hill or row by hand or with fertilizer attachments.

Use Wizard Brand in setting out orange and grapefruit. One grower south of Tampa gained practically a whole year on his trees with Wizard Brand, over his next neighbor who planted at the same time without Wizard Brand. It builds strong thrifty trees.

Use Wizard Brand for small fruits and vegetables—1,000 pounds to the acre broadcast and harrowed in or drill in 200 to 500 pounds ahead of planting. Side dress with Wizard Brand when ready to force for market and beat the other fellow who can't believe there is anything as good as chemical fertilizer.

Vegetable and fruit growers in Florida have been using Wizard Brand successfully for five years while throughout the east in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England, Wizard Brand has been exclusively used for fifteen years. Don't fail to include Wizard Brand in making up your seed order and give this natural fertilizer a chance to show you what it can do for your crop. A wonderful fertilizer for fine lawns, flowers, shrubs and all landscape work.

**Write for booklet giving complete details of
WIZARD MANURES**

PRICE
Not Prepaid

100 lbs.

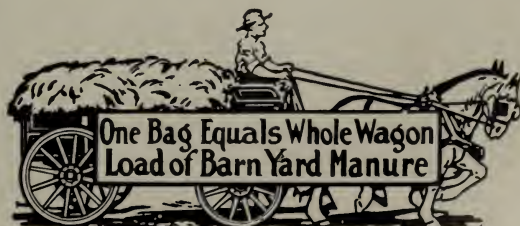
Ton

Wizard Brand Concentrated Manure.. \$2.25

\$43.50

Wizard Brand Pure Sheep Manure..... 2.35

45.00



FREE DAHLIAS AND ZINNIAS



There are no other flowers grown with greater success in Florida. Our soil and climatic conditions are perfectly adapted to growing Dahlias and Zinnias. The writer put out twelve choice named varieties of Dahlia bulbs, March 26th, which have bloomed continuously in all their glory since about the middle of July and we are still getting exquisite blossoms from many of the plants October 15th. Bulbs should be put out early or as soon as danger of frost is passed.

DAHLIAS

Vivian.—White, effectively edged rose—violet, one of the largest and finest named types. Vigorous grower, with heavy, dark green foliage. One nice selected bulb will be sent with each one dollar order composed of five and ten cent packets of seeds.

ZINNIA

New Dahlia Flowered Zinnias—This is a new creation in Zinnias. Referred to as Dahlia flow-

ered on account of the extra large size, both the whole blossoms and petals as well. With its distinctive tones, shades and combinations, such as crushed strawberry, burnt orange, soft crimson maroons, ivory, sulphur, terra cotta, crushed raspberry, pinkish lilac and a few other tones, the Zinnia is within itself a magnificent bouquet. There is no flower that can be grown with such great success, with as little effort, as the Zinnia. Plant from early spring through the summer. One packet of new Dahlia flowering Zinnias sent with each 50c order composed of five and ten cent packets of seeds.

Order must be made up of five and ten cent packets of seed to secure the free offer.

The Dahlia bulbs can not be sent after May 1st, but the Zinnia seed can be sent any time.

KILGORE SEED CO.

PLANT CITY,

FLORIDA